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May 30, 1972 No. 5143

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* NATIONAL *
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RE-EDUCATION OF CADRES

The Brilliant "May 7" Road, A Profound Ideological Reform

- How cadres of various levels from Sian municipality study again in Nanniwan "May 7" Cadre School

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 10, 1972)

For the past three years and more, guided by the brilliant "May 7 Directive" of Chairman Mao, group after group of working cadres of various levels from the Sian municipality have come to Nanniwan, the old revolutionary base where the former 359th Brigade worked its heroic feat, to take part in manual labor and to study again at the "May 7" Cadre School and receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

With close reference to ideological reality and the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles, they read seriously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, study revolutionary traditions, criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, receive a profound education in ideology and political line, and there has been a marked transformation of their spiritual physiognomy. The broad masses of old cadres are glowing with revolutionary vitality and the new cadres are growing up strongly. The revolutionary intellectuals are gradually shifting their stand onto the road of integration with the workers and the peasants.

When the groups of students laden with the fruits of their study returned to their work posts, they all said with emotion, "The glorious 'May 7' road is the necessary way to bring about the ideological revolutionization of the cadres."

*

Succeed to the Glorious Tradition, Glow with Revolutionary Vitality

Last spring, Ch'iao Shan-chu, a revolutionary cadre of over fifty returned with excitement to Nanniwan and entered the "May 7" Cadre School for study.

In former years, Ch'iao Shan-chu, in response to Chairman Mao's great call, actively took part in the great production movement, reclaiming barren land and carrying out farming in Nanniwan. After entering the city and becoming a cadre, he slackened in ideological remolding, officiousness and arrogance slowly reared their heads, and he ended up by implementing the revisionist line which resulted in bringing damage to the cause of the Party. Upon returning to the cadre school this time, Ch'iao Shan-chu voluntarily asked for the most difficult post. He was determined to study over again the glorious tradition of the Party on the brilliant "May 7" road and to glow with revolutionary vitality.

Not long afterward, Ch'iao Shan-chu moved into the sheep pen and became a herder for the cadre school.

While driving the herd, he constantly came across old sheep herders he used to know in the old days while carrying out reclamation in Nanniwan. He talked about old times during the battle years together with the old sheep herders, remembered hardship and counted blessings with them, and it summoned up in him the vigor and active zeal he used to display making revolution in the border region. In conjunction with manual labor and tempering, he studied conscientiously such works of Marx and Lenin as the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" as well as Chairman Mao's thesis on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a very great transformation took place in his physiognomy. He always said enthusiastically to the comrades, "In order to overthrow the bourgeoisie and all the exploiting classes, replace bourgeois dictatorship with the dictatorship of the proletariat and defeat capitalism with socialism, we must never leave the field of continuing revolution."

The winter of northern Shensi was exceptionally cold. However, regardless of the wind and snow, Ch'iao Shan-chu would each day turn his back on the cold as usual, and holding the shepherd's crook in his hand, insisted on tending his herd. Once he was sent to another area to buy more than 100 head of sheep for the cadre school and some problems developed with their transportation. Ch'iao Shan-chu decided with determination to drive the herd back on foot. Carrying some dry rations, he braved the

intense cold and crossed mountains and ranges driving the herd before him. One day when he arrived on the top of the Huanglung Mountains, the trail was blocked by heavy snow, and it was getting dark. He thought to himself, "On the journey of revolution, there is no such thing as an even road. The difficulty before me is an excellent opportunity for experiencing again the revolutionary tradition of the former years and for tempering my spirit of arduous struggle." When he thought of that, he grasped his shepherd's crook, mustered his spirits and continued his advance. In that way the wind and snow was unable to deter Ch'iao Shan-chu, and after more than ten days, he covered more than 500 li of mountain trail and eventually drove the sheep back without any loss.

When Ch'iao Shan-chu's term of study was over and he was about to return to his former work post, he made a carrying pole carefully for himself. He was determined to shoulder the heavy load of the revolution without stopping along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line until communism was reached.

Read for the Revolution, Study in Practice

Jen Ch'ang-an, a young "three-door" cadre, used to be in charge of the work of teaching and theoretical work in the Sian municipal "lecturer corps." In the past, although he had read some works of Marx and Lenin, he was satisfied with progressing from book to book and never paid any attention to integrating theory with practice. In the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution, his weakness of divorcing theory from practice became very clearly exposed. For the first time he asked himself, "After having read so many books, why at the critical moment have I not been able to make use of them, and why am I unable to distinguish between true and false Marxism?"

With an earnest desire to remove this "wart" from his mind, Jen Ch'ang-an arrived at Nanniwan "May 7" Cadre School from Sian, on the one hand to throw himself into the reality of the fiery three great revolutionary struggles, and on the other hand to learn in the caves the spirit of rectification of Yenan and study the revolutionary study style of our Party in linking up theory with reality. He conscientiously studied over again the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao.

In the past when he was lecturing on the theory of "surplus value" he knew only how to use the formula of calculation in explaining "surplus value," and thought that as long as he could work out the volume of "surplus value" the problem would be considered solved.

After arriving at the cadre school he received with everyone the traditional education of the Party's Yenan spirit, listened to the bitter accusations of the poor and lower-middle peasants against the exploitations and oppressions of the landlords and the bourgeoisie, and exposed together with the students of the cadre school the malicious attack on the socialist system by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and their sinister effort to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat. The living facts of class and

class struggle evoked in Jen Ch'ang-an a strong hatred for the exploiting class and counter-revolutionary revisionists, and stirred up his class feeling toward the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Once in the tense and arduous spring planting and production he was pulling a cart and sweating together with everybody. As he worked he was thinking: "In the former society, how much sweated labor was required from the peasants and the workers in producing a single grain and a single piece of product? How great was their hatred for the all-evil exploiting system when the fruits of their labor were plundered by the landlords and the capitalists?" This could not be calculated on the basis of mathematical formulae alone. He recalled the teaching of Chairman Mao, "Some people have read a few Marxist books and think themselves quite learned, but what they have read has not penetrated, has not struck root in their minds, so they do not know how to use it and their class feelings remain as they had always been," and further realized that the real purpose of studying Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought was for solving problems of class and class struggle, for improving the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and for raising the awareness of class and class struggle in the service of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since then, he consciously integrated reading with the practice of the three great revolutionary struggles. Apart from regular periods of reading and study, in visits to the poor and lower-middle peasants, in study revolutionary tradition activities and in earth moving and mountain levelling labor, he also avidly learned all the time from the masses.

On the eve of his departure from the "May 7" Cadre School, in summing up the experience of his study Jen Ch'ang-an said with deep feeling, "In the short space of time here I have learned knowledge I knew nothing about in the past by reading behind closed doors in my office. At present I am able to realize truly that only by integrating reality with reading and study in the frontline of the three great revolutionary struggles could one be able to master Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought."

Shift the Stand, Serve the People Sincerely

Among the students in Nanniwan "May 7" Cadre School, many are cadres engaged in literature and art, medical service and scientific research work. Under the benign influence of the revolutionary tradition and the education of the poor and lower-middle peasants, they have continuously washed away various non-proletarian ideas, gradually shifted their stand over to the side of the proletariat, and enthusiastically served the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Student Chang Yin-hua in the past used to be the deputy leader of a drama troupe in Sian municipality. Although she came from a poor family, she was still under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art. For a time because of her former passion for performing in old plays and to be a famous actress, her feeling toward the working people was weakened.

Chang Yin-hua came to Nanniwan "May 7" Cadre School. With the help of the masses she carried out a conscientious criticism and repudiation of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art and resolved to follow Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and perform revolutionary plays in a new posture. However, to turn this fine desire into reality was not smooth sailing all the way. At the beginning when she began to perform and sing in revolutionary plays, she found the going extremely difficult, she could never play the part of the heroic personality correctly and this caused her a great deal of anxiety. The comrades enthusiastically helped her to look for gaps in her thinking and told her that to perform revolutionary play well, she must first go into the reality of the three great revolutionary struggles and modestly copy the fine qualities of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the completely revolutionary spirit of the heroic characters in a play.

Since then, she has been reading and studying energetically, and having armed herself with Chairman Mao's "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," struggling against the bourgeois ideas in her mind. In the light of her weakness of insufficient feeling for the working people, she called on the poor and lower-middle peasants, and invited them to remember hardships and count blessings with her. She also took an axe and went with others into the woods to cut firewood and braved the bone-chilling wind to gather manure and work on the soil. At the same time, every time she gave a performance for the poor and lower-middle peasants or sang a song for them, she would modestly listen to their views. Because of constantly taking the initiative in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants in labor and practice, there was a gradual change in her thinking and feeling.

Once she was giving a performance for the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountain region where she was stationed. When she finished her song, she earnestly held the hands of an old woman and asked her if she could understand the song. The old woman happily replied, "I can understand it! In the past when Chairman Mao was in Yenan the cultural troupes of our units came regularly to give us shows. After the liberation, troupes from the city such as yours seldom come here any more. The performance you have given today is about how Chairman Mao used to lead us poor people in making revolution. This makes us very happy." Every word was a warm paean to Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art and a telling criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for literature and art as well as an education and inspiration to herself. She more consciously made use of various opportunities to maintain close contact with the poor and lower-middle peasants, copied their fine qualities to enrich her own proletarian feeling, and let this revolutionary spirit slowly permeate the role she played.

During the Spring Festival, right after a fresh fall of snow, Chang Yin-hua, amidst a sea of joyous noises, was calling on one family after another. An old woman cordially made her sit on her warm brick-bed, took out some rice wine, fried dumpling and other tid-bits for the festive

occasion and invited her to eat. She also told her about the bitter days of the past and the joyous life of the present, expressed the incomparable love of the poor and lower-middle peasants for the socialist system and their inexhaustible affection for Chairman Mao and the CCP. All these fascinated and touched Chang Ying-hua deeply.

Later, when playing the part of Mother Li in "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," she came to the aria:

"Soldiers and people are one family,
Happiness fills our mountain village.
A good snow falls, everyone smiles;
Dividing food and clothing, we celebrate liberation."

She seemed to see in great detail before her eyes the happy aspect of the new socialist countryside of today, a strong emotion welled up inside of her, and her song became more emotional and vibrant. Every time it had the same effect on herself as well as on the masses. Then she was truly able to experience that integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers along Chairman Mao's proletarian line for literature and art and serving the workers, peasants and soldiers was the only correct road for workers of revolutionary literature and art.

- NCNA correspondent and
NCNA reporter

* * *

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Multi-Colored Mountain Flowers in Full Bloom; Educational Revolution Radiates Brilliance

- A report on the first opening day of the Peking Industrial College

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 17, 1972)

On May 8, 1972, the campus of Peking Industrial College reverberated with the sound of drums and cymbals and bristled with red banners aflutter in the wind. Gay colors of the spring greeted one's eyes everywhere. The sound of the national anthem floated in the air. After baptism in a battle in the proletarian cultural revolution, the faculty members of the whole college early in the morning poured into the central auditorium of the school in high spirits to welcome new worker-peasant students from all parts of the motherland.

Two Lines Show a Clear Distinction Between Good and Bad

Today everyone of the worker-peasant-soldier students seated in the center of the auditorium was radiant with the glow of health and full of fighting spirit. Of these elite youths elected from among the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses, CYL members account for 49 percent, the overwhelming majority of them from working people families.

For student recruitment this time, such methods as voluntary registration, mass recommendation, approval by the leadership, final clearance with the school, etc., are adopted. This gives expression to Chairman Mao's class line and mass line. The practice is warmly hailed by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

The broad masses of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants in the holy land of Yenan cherished unusually deep feelings for Chairman Mao's educational line. With regard to those youths with the necessary qualifications, they made repeated comparisons and "selected the best of the best."

Young intellectual Wang Jui-chen from Peking, elected a member of the Party committee of Yenan hsien, spent over three years with teams. Local Red Army veterans, old cadres and old poor peasants repeatedly dinned into her ears Chairman Mao's great revolutionary practice in Yenan in former years and instilling into her the spirit of Yenan fostered by Chairman Mao. She received great inspiration. She gradually strengthened her thoughts and feelings of the laboring people. In the heaven-and-earth-changing struggle of the people of Yenan to learn from Tachai, she committed herself to heavy tasks and went where great hardships were involved. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Yenan needed her and many people were loath to let her go. But they said, "When we think of Chairman Mao's educational line, it is good youths of her kind we want to send to college." From Yenan,

Wang Jui-chen came with unusual delight to this college born in Yenan in former years. She said, "I bear in mind at all times the words of old Red Army veterans and old poor peasants in the area of Yenan. I must forever maintain and develop the revolutionary traditions of Yenan and let the spirit of Yenan forever radiate brilliance in our college so that our college can serve proletarian politics still better."

In welcoming the new worker-peasant-soldier students, people recalled that before the great cultural revolution, the PLA had sent a number of elite demobilized fighters to this college. But ruled by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, this school imposed dictatorship upon the workers, peasants and soldiers. P'eng Chen personally came out with an arbitrary decree that the 800-odd elite fighters be expelled from the college. Today, under the illumination of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, from up and down, the whole school welcomed over 800 new worker-peasant-soldier students with unusual fervor. It was the same worker-peasant-soldier students and the same number of students. Yet under the rule of different lines, quite a different fate was encountered. Everyone thus deeply understood the great truth that the line decides everything. They were determined to carry out more firmly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and seriously make a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation on the educational front.

A Heavy Burden Shouldered, A Great Ambition Cherished

At the school opening general meeting, young intellectual Ch'ao Hsiu-chen from Sunwu hsien, Heilungkiang, placed here with a production team spoke on behalf of the worker-peasant-soldier students. In the past three years, Ch'ao Hsiu-chen seriously received re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the three major revolutionary campaigns, she assiduously drilled herself. The year before last, she gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party and was elected a member of the standing committee of the hsien revolutionary committee.

With great feeling, she said at the general meeting, "The worker-peasant-soldier college is the fine fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution and a mark of Chairman Mao's affectionate concern for us. We will not fail to live up to the Party's expectations and the important class assignments given to us. We will resolutely forge ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and triumphantly fulfill our assignments!"

Chao Hsiu-chen's speech gave expression to the common aspirations of the broad mass of worker-peasant-soldier students. Worker student Yü Mei-ying from the grasslands of Inner Mongolia was in a state of great excitement that day. All the way from Inner Mongolia to Peking she and her 30-odd fellow students were filled with emotion and abandoned themselves to singing again and again, "From the grasslands to the side of Chairman Mao, we hold the treasure book and sing songs of praise. We express thanks to the great Communist Party and wish Chairman Mao a long, long life." After she entered the college, ringing in her ears were the parting words she received from the old master workers in her factory: "The Party

is now sending you to college. This shows Chairman Mao's concern for our working class and his trust. You must bring the traditions of the working class to the college and wield proper power over the cultural field and consolidate political power for our working class." Yü Mei-ying secretly promised herself to turn the aspirations of the class brothers into a spur to her own progress and to win glories for the working class and glories for the working class and glories for Chairman Mao.

The day the school began, tank gunner Liu Hsiao-tung from a certain PLA unit in brand-new military uniform full of ambition and fighting spirit joined everyone in plunging into a new battle in the educational revolution. Before he joined the army, he spent only a spell in a junior middle school. He was a total stranger to "mechanical theories." In the course of operating and overhauling locomotives, he found a problem: Can there be a change in capacity for the gear pump of the stabilizer? On the basis of repeated practice, he put forward an initial program for the "change of capacity of the gear pump." This received attention and encouragement from the Party concerned. He said that the commander of the army unit and his fellow fighters had once and again told him that after his arrival at the college, of one thousand and one rules, the most fundamental was to raise consciousness of line struggle. He expressed the determination to study special skills properly.

Among the worker-peasant-soldier students, some were children of revolutionary martyrs. On the opening day, they expressed the determination to carry out the wishes of their predecessors and carry through the continuous revolution to the end under the proletarian dictatorship. The grandfather of young intellectual Ch'en Chi-hsien from Yünch'eng hsien, Shansi, who was placed with a production team, was martyr Ch'en T'an-ch'iu who attended our 1st Party National Congress. In the countryside, Ch'en Chi-hsien set himself strict demands in every respect and humbly learned from the poor and lower-middle peasants. Like the poor and lower-middle peasants, he "got drenched with sweat in fine days and got muddied all over in rainy days." He was hailed by the poor and lower-middle peasants and elected a member of the Party committee of the commune.

This time, the poor and lower-middle peasants selected him for college training. He said with feeling, "Proletarian rivers and mountains were fought for and seized by revolutionary martyrs who shed their blood and sacrificed themselves. We must train ourselves into reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and forever doggedly adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, so that the revolutionary red mountains and rivers will not change color for all generations to come.

Educational Revolution Turns A New Page

On the opening day of the school, to express welcome for the worker-peasant-soldier students and spur the whole college "to turn over a new page in educational revolution," the broad masses of teachers and workers posted slogans, prepared wall newspapers, and wrote broadcast programs and welcome letters. Some even enthusiastically dashed off a few poetic lines: "Mountain flowers bloom in a myriad of colors as the educational revolution radiates brilliance."

To prepare for the beginning of school, many teachers went deep into the midst of the forefront of three major revolutions a number of times. The aim was to receive re-education, make investigations related to the teaching reform, get involved in teaching practice, revise teaching material repeatedly and write lectures. On the eve of the beginning of school, teaching plans for various majors were revised and worked out. Most of them had been brought to factories and scientific research units for repeated revisions with opinions solicited. Fundamental teaching material needed for all specialities was compiled and printed.

In the engine specialty, to meet the needs of the educational revolution, five teaching reform practice teams were successively sent out separately to several tens of factories and scientific research units to carry out teaching-reform investigations and participate in productive labor, scientific research and technical innovation. On this basis, data was collected, the workers' practical experience summed up, teaching programs worked out, teaching material written and teaching methods reformed. Then these were again brought to the workers for their views, so that they were made to dovetail better with the reality of production and the needs of worker-peasant-soldier students.

Sixty-year-old worker professor Ts'ao Li-fan had taught mathematics for 20 or 30 years. In the past, he thought that "being at home in the same field," he did not need to get prepared. This time, to give worker-peasant-soldier students better lectures, he made a serious business of preparing lessons. Sometimes, he worked late into the night. He devoted two sheets to lectures on mathematics. For some chapters, he gave demonstration lectures among teachers. He also went into the midst of students to make investigations to get at the mathematical foundation of students. He strived to clarify the points of emphasis and the difficult points to improve further teaching methods. He said, "In the past, in teaching mathematics, what I had in mind was how to be strict and systematic and to show before my students my own level. Now in teaching worker-peasant-soldier students what I think of is how to make them have a real grasp of the speciality of mathematics to serve the socialist enterprise." He expressed the determination to continuously receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers humbly and strive to remold old ideas to contribute his own strength to the proletarian educational revolutionary enterprise.

At the school commencement general meeting that day, representatives of teachers and workers said with feeling, "We must join the worker-peasant-soldier students in serving faithfully the Party's educational cause and resolutely carrying out Chairman Mao's proletarian educational line. We must further carry out the educational revolution in a penetrating way, get united and win still greater victories!

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Agricultural Research Institute of Hsinhsiang District, Insists on Combining with Workers and Peasants To Push Forward "3-3 System"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 18, 1972)

(Our own dispatch) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, Agricultural Research Institute of Hsinhsiang district, Honan Province, incessantly eliminates interferences started by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i from the "Left" and the Right, thoroughly implements the guideline of agricultural research serving proletarian politics, develops the glorious tradition of "self-reliance" and "arduous struggle," insists on scientific and technical personnel following the road of integration with workers and peasants, pushes forward the work method of "3-3 system" in scientific work, and mobilizes the revolutionary initiative of the broad masses of workers and scientific and technical personnel. In this way scientific experimentation by the masses is developed vigorously.

The broad masses of workers and scientific and technical personnel in this research institute follow Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must not only put forward tasks but also solve problems concerning methods to be used in accomplishing the tasks" and, motivated by the great proletarian cultural revolution, have gradually clarified and confirmed a working system through serious summing up of experience and lessons, which is favorable to the development of agricultural research.

In this system, the scientific and technical personnel in the institute are organized into three "3-3 system" squads: One of the squads goes down to the countryside to conduct investigation, another conducts persevering research in the institute, and still another goes to stay in selected spots in the countryside. The number of members in each squad is about the same and the squads exchange members periodically. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, the three squads cooperate and coordinate closely with each other and operate as one. The following is the experience which they summed up after several years of practice:

1. Stepping up of investigation and study:

During the past few years this research institute organized part of its scientific and technical personnel to conduct investigation and study in the countryside. They summed up and popularized more than 40 achievements including: deep plowing and soil improvement, crop rotation and reverse cropping, three-winter work (winter plowing, winter irrigation and winter fertilization) of cotton fields, transplant of corn, irrigation of water containing large amount of silt and rice improvement, interplanting, and cultivation of high-yield wheat and cotton, etc.

Since these experiences came from the masses, were easy to practice and could be readily accepted by the masses, popularization proceeded rapidly and the results were outstanding. For instance, in some of the communes and production brigades in Yüanyang and Fengch'iu hsien which were located in this district, the land was low, which brought about frequent floods. Moreover, the soil was saline and alkaline, therefore harvest could not be guaranteed. This gravely affected the development of agricultural production and the elevation of the living standard of the masses.

With this problem in mind, this research institute coordinated with related departments and penetrated deep into the countryside to conduct investigation and study. As a result, it grasped the laws which governed the action of the salt, alkali and water. Through "practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge," it summed up together with the poor and lower-middle peasants the experience of the masses in such comprehensive measures as dredging rivers to drain flood water, irrigation with water containing large amount of silt to improve rice, planting of green manure, irrigation by mechanical wells, etc. As a result, they quickly popularized these experiences and succeeded in planting rice on saline and alkaline soil, turned the situation of grain shortage to grain surplus and brought about profound changes in this persistently calamity stricken district.

2. Doing a good job in experimentation within the institute:

Scientific and technical personnel in this research institute formulated research projects on the basis of problems discovered during investigation and of the needs of the developing situation, which served agricultural production of the moment. But as they formulated such research projects, they also took into consideration more systematic, long-term and inquisitive research projects.

They used revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to open the way, developed the spirit of daring to struggle and daring to practice, reformed organizational structures which separated workers from cadres and experiment from production, abolished the system of primitive materials, appraisal, comparison and experimentation by district, practiced the method of combining the leadership, workers, and technical personnel and combining experiment, demonstration and popularization, adopted the method of simultaneous cultivation, multiplication, popularization and elevation and shortened the procedure and time required for cultivation.

In this way, they cultivated the following new varieties in a matter of only 5 or 6 years: "Paich'üan 673" wheat, "New Rice 29," "New 69-21" corn, "New Cotton No. 3" and "Shuangch'ing No. 2" millet, etc. Moreover, they also scored achievements in research on the production of carbohydrate fodder and "920" with native methods and on corn diseases and stem blight of cotton, etc.

3. Establishment of bases in the countryside:

Scientific and technical personnel of this institute stay in selected spots in the countryside for long periods of time to receive re-education. Under the leadership of local Party organizations, they practice combination of the leadership, poor and lower-middle peasants and technical personnel, demonstrate and popularize achievements of scientific research, and increase local agricultural production. They formulate projects of experimentation according to the needs of local production and conduct scientific experimentation by the masses in a big way.

This practice not only brought about better results and trained the personnel, but has also become a principal method for popularizing results of scientific research. For instance: When "Hsinshuang No. 1" corn was first cultivated it failed to be popularized for as long as three years because the leading comrades did not trust and rely upon the masses in their work of popularization. Chairman Mao's teaching, "If there are only general calls without the leaders concretely and directly practicing penetratingly the work called for in the organizations, without their penetrating at one point, and without their acquiring experience,..... the general calls are liable to fail," pointed out the way to them for the popularization of the results of scientific research.

Thus this institute organized its scientific personnel to penetrate into Liuchuang base in Chi hsien to conduct demonstration and appraisal on this good seed. As a result, yield from this seed remained considerably higher than local seeds for two consecutive years. In the third year, this good seed was planted throughout the production brigade.

Experience acquired by this research institute during the practice of the "3-3 system" during the past few years proved: The "3-3 system" closely combined the work of experimentation, demonstration and popularization, therefore persistence in the "3-3 system" can help us to score achievements incessantly in scientific research and speed up popularization.

The cultivation and popularization of "New Single Cross No. 1" corn seed was the result of the close combination of the three. "New Single Cross No. 1" seeds produced marked high yield, but seed output was low and the stalk was high and easy to topple. Confronted with this question of whether to popularize or not to popularize this "New Single Cross No. 1," there were two totally different views. The broad masses appraised the situation incisively: "We are worried about 'New Single Cross' but if it does not topple, we'll get a thousand chin." However, some of the "experts" said: "Single cross seeds are semi-finished products, the popularization of which books and foreign countries advise against. So we must not try blindly."

But we gave the masses a free hand according to Chairman Mao's "The masses are the real heroes" and to the viewpoint of practice first and developed later with extensive investigation and study together with the masses to overcome the shortcomings of "New Single Cross No. 1." Finally we found the key to the question, summed up concrete experience in the changing of the timing of sowing, cutting of bracts, assisted pollination, cultivation of seedings and transplanting. We also promptly disseminated these experiences to the masses and effectively raised seed output and solved the contradiction between high yield, high stalk and toppling.

From then on "New Single Cross No. 1" was popularized quickly. Last year, this good variety was planted in an area of 1,500,000 mow, which amounted to more than half of the area of corn growing in this district. At present it has become the principal good variety of corn to be popularized in Honan Province.

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FARM EXPERIMENTS

Cadres in Central China Hsien Undertake Farm Experiments

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 18, 1972)

hungan county of central china's hupeh province has got 7 tons of grain per hectare in 1971, having topped 6 tons since 1969. it is due in part to the cadres' fine style of work.

since 1957 all county, district and commune cadres in hungan have done farm experiments at the grass-roots level. at present, 95 per cent are working at the basic level, leaving behind only 5 per cent by turn to handle routine work in the office. this measure has helped them carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line still better and guard against bureaucracy and subjectivism.

the cadres join agro-technicians and commune members in running experimental plots. establishing close ties with the masses in this way and grasping production, the cadres have been able to direct the work better.

they have experimented on paddy rice, wheat, cotton, rapeseed, peanuts, tobacco and other crops. the work is intended to improve farming methods, breed fine strains, introduce advanced technique and improve low yield farms.

the cadres constantly sum up their experience and have made particularly great progress since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. their experience has been popularized throughout china.

farmland on the rolling plains of the county had given two rice crops a year since 1965 thanks to the experiments made by cadres and commune members. but the farming method could not be applied to the northern hilly area. chi fu-ying, deputy secretary of the county party committee, went to such a production brigade in 1969 to help solve the problem by making investigations and farming an experimental plot. she found that the poor natural conditions affected farm production. joined by an experienced peasant and a technician she grew two crops of rice on an experimental plot of two mou (15 mou to a hectare). she surveyed the terrain, water sources, climate and soils of the locality. she recognized that the cold weather, low temperature of water and soil, short frost-free period and short days made it difficult to transplant early rice seedlings in time and to ensure the maturing of the late rice crop. they conducted experiments by protecting the rice seedlings with a plastic sheet cover, using a good early-maturing variety of early rice. for late rice they selected a cold-resistant variety and raised sturdy seedlings. other measures adopted included good field management, advancing the time for draining the paddy fields for sunning to raise the soil temperature. the results were good. they harvested 1,570 kilogrammes on a two-mou plot, equivalent to 11.77 tons per hectare. the same year, the brigade grew two crops of rice on 16 hectares and had a good harvest.

the county party committee organized the cadres at all levels to make an on-the-spot study of the experience. the 25 hilly people's communes in 1970 planted 8,066

hectares to two crops of rice a year, or 87 per cent of the total paddy acreage. the following year, the whole county greatly extended its double-cropping paddies. this promoted output.

wang wen-chuan, deputy secretary of the county party committee and vice-chairman of the county revolutionary committee, is now farming an experimental plot of two mou in a production brigade. he has been working experimental plot ever since he was a cadre at the grassroots level. being an ordinary worker among the peasants, he quickly familiarized himself with the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the locality and gave effective guidance in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. in 1970 he grew two crops of rice and one crop of wheat on his plot and harvested 2,535 kilogrammes, equivalent to 19 tons per hectare.

working experimental plots has enabled the cadres to improve farming skills, maintain the fine qualities of the labouring people and develop a style of work that closely integrates the leadership with the masses.

when he was first appointed party committee secretary of the erntao commune, chen hsien-yuan went to a production team and farmed an experimental plot with peasants and agro-technicians. the team's late rice was hit by borers last year. when a usually effective insecticide did not prove helpful, chen hsien-yuan observed the activities of the borer day and night on his own experimental plot. he discovered that the insect hid itself in curled leaves during the daytime and that this made it difficult for the pesticide to reach it. based himself on this finding, he led the masses in spraying the chemical at night and the pest was quickly wiped out.

the cadres have developed good strains of seed and tried advanced methods of nursing rice seedlings, rational close planting and double and triple cropping on their experimental plots. their example has spurred the mass movement to learn from tachai. hungan has become an advanced county in hupeh for its marked increased yields of grain, cotton, oil-bearing crops, tobacco and pigs.

China Improves Seed Strains Through Mass Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

mass scientific experiments by chinese peasants have produced many early ripening, high-yield and pest-resistant strains of grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops adapted to various environments. these strains have been popularized over large areas.

about 80 per cent of the total rice acreage in southern china last year was planted to improved strains, which generally brought an output increase of 10 to 20 per cent, and in some cases even more. in china's northernmost province of heilungkiang, fine strains

now account for more than 70 per cent of the total grain and soyabean acreage.

yellow rust has been curbed over the past few years with popularization throughout the country of high-yield wheat strains resistant to that disease and lodging.

about one-fifth of the total kaoliang acreage and one-third of the maize acreage were sown to cross-bred strains last year, according to still incomplete statistics. hybrid kaoliang in general yields about five tons per hectare and sometimes as high as 15 tons, while hybrid maize ensures an increase of 20 to 30 per cent.

mass efforts to improve seed strains have gained new momentum during the great proletarian cultural revolution, in which the commune members criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi who scorned the wisdom of the masses, exaggerated the role of specialists and peddled the slavish comprador philosophy.

leadership has been strengthened in accordance with chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. the principle is for the communes and brigades to select and breed fine strains of seeds for their own use, supplemented by necessary exchanges between them. specialized seed-breeding organizations work in cooperation with the masses of commune members.

seed farms have been widely set up in counties and communes. production brigades or teams have special plots for that purpose. while professional agro-technicians are encouraged to play their role, great efforts have been made to train more agro-technicians from among the masses. a rough count in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions shows that more than seven million commune members now take part regularly in scientific experiments. poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and agricultural scientists and technicians work together and encourage other commune members to join in.

old seed-breeding processes have been improved to make the best use of china's natural conditions and breed two or more generations of seed strains every year. as experiments are conducted in many places, they expedite seed selection, breeding and popularization.

many places in china are now self-sufficient in fine strains, with a surplus for other areas. the inner mongolian autonomous region has popularized a number of cross-bred strains of pot to that do not degenerate and yield about 30 per cent more. sixty thousand hectares of land were sown to these strains in the region last year.

many peasants have become specialists on seed breeding in the course of the mass movement. wei ping-szu of the agro-scientific station of the tuhu people's commune in kwangtung province has evolved around a dozen fine strains of rice in the past 15 years. peasant seed breeder lai nung-ten of szechwan province has bred a new strain of early-ripening, high-yield rape. han feng-hai of the chaoyang district of peking has evolved a perennial bell pepper.

during the cultural revolution, scientific workers have gone to the countryside to be re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and join them in seed breeding. cooperating with commune members, professor chao hung-chang of the north-west agricultural college evolved and popularized yellow rust-resistant wheat. technician hsia ai-min of the hunan provincial academy of agricultural sciences found methods to expedite seed breeding and bred fine strains of early rice, single cropping rice and late rice.

people in various places concentrate on selecting and breeding fine strains that are most needed in their localities. fine rice strains with low stalks, lodging and disease-resistance, able to stand heavy manuring and giving high yields were bred in kwangtung province. many fine strains of rice, wheat and rape seed were evolved in shanghai. these ripen early, give high yields and resist diseases and lodging. they help to increase triple-cropping acreage on shanghai's outskirts.

OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS

Tsaidan Choma--Tibetan Singer of And for Working People

(NCNA-English Lhasa, May 18, 1972)

the tibetan shepherdess tsaidan choma has become a nationally known singer, nurtured by mao tsetung thought. she has matured politically by integrating herself with workers, peasants and soldiers as chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" urges. the party and chairman mao have paid great attention to training the younger generation of minority nationalities.

performing at home or abroad, tsaidan choma praises with great warmth the goodness of the party and chairman mao, the new socialist tibet and the happy life of the million former serfs there after emancipation. her singing is stirring and brimming with feeling. emancipated serfs in tibet say: "tsaidan choma's singing conveys our love for chairman mao, the party and new life after liberation. it's splendid exclamation"

thirtyfive-year old tsaidan choma is daughter of a herdsman in shigatse of tibet. she tended cattle and sheep in her childhood. after tibet's liberation in 1951 tsaidan choma took an active part in struggling against the feudal serf owners and joined a progressive youth organization led by the party. the party organization in the winter of 1958 sent her to study in the shanghai conservatory of music when her talent was noted.

she was determined to live up to the expectations of the party and the tibetan people and to master music as quickly as possible to serve the working people.

tsaidan choma had very little schooling and had many difficulties in studying. the party organization assigned the party branch secretary to give her special vocational training and help her mature ideologically. the teachers

and students of the conservatory helped her in every way. the warmth of the socialist society gave her the courage to surmount difficulties. she conscientiously practised every note of music and every aria and asked others for help when she found anything hard to grasp. she went over her lessons every day, often until late at night. she made rapid progress. performances with her expressive singing and warm enthusiasm won her public audience while she was still a student. the party organization encouraged her to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to deepen her proletarian ideas and feelings and to take part in class struggle and mass work. tsaidan choma matured quickly in this way. she joined the chinese communist party in 1961.

tsaidan choma pays great attention to tempering herself ideologically. she understands well that chairman mao's leadership and his revolutionary line have led the million serfs in tibet to their emancipation and present happiness. she repeatedly studies chairman mao's article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" to heighten her consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this is how she, as an artist, can follow chairman mao in making revolution her whole life. keeping to the orientation that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, tsaidan choma frequently went to communes and factories with other students. they sang revolutionary songs after taking part in workshop production, physical labour in the fields and, sometimes, in the homes of workers and peasants.

she has taken part in many concerts in peking and shanghai and won praise from the workers, peasants and soldiers. she has also performed on foreign tours several times. she conveyed through her singing the deep friendship of the chinese people for the people of other countries.

after completing her courses at the conservatory, tsaidan choma was determined to return to tibet. she said: "the tibetan serfs sent me to study. now i should go back and devote myself to building socialism in tibet."

when tsaidan choma returned, she saw a thriving tibetan plateau overcoming its former backwardness. she was eager to go among the peasants, herdsmen and soldiers and to learn from them and sing for them. she became a member of the tibet song and dance ensemble.

the great proletarian cultural revolution has raised her political consciousness higher. she and other members of the ensemble often perform for the masses at grassroots levels and in the companies of the chinese people's liberation army and learn from the people and the army. the song and dance ensemble went to a p.l.a. unit to perform on february 5, 1971. tsaidan choma fell ill on the way. the leadership and other comrades advised her not to take part in the performance that evening. but she thought of the heroic exploits of the p.l.a. men in defending the motherland and sang. next day, she also went to give a performance for frontier guards. her revolutionary spirit moved the soldiers.

chairman mao teaches: "(our purpose is) to ensure that literature and art fit well into the whole revolutionary machine as a component part, that they operate as powerful weapons for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy, and

that they help the people fight the enemy with one heart and one mind." she sings wherever she goes to steel the people's revolutionary determination.

when the tibet autonomous region held its party congress in august 1971, she went to sing for the delegates before and after meetings and during breaks. since then, she has always sung for delegates whenever meetings are held in lhasa. the delegates say: "tsaidan choma is the people's good singer."

the masses praise her whole-hearted service. tsaidan choma was elected a member of the tibet autonomous region party committee.

she said: "i was brought up by the party and the party and people give me much honour. i should make a good study of chairman mao's brilliant works 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art' and always take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers. i should sing songs for the emancipated serfs and serve the people all my life."

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Traditional Fair in Southwest China Minority Area

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 18, 1972)

people of pai and other nationalities of the tali pai autonomous chou in southwest china's yunnan province held a big annual fair from april 28 to may 4, this year which reflects the prosperity and rising living standards in the area under the guidance of chairman mao's policy on nationalities.

this fair starts from the time of the third full moon of the year according to the lunar calendar and lasts seven days. it was brisker this year with more than 600,000 people taking part from various nationalities including pai, han, yi, hui, tibetan, nansi and lisu.

there were 11,000 head of cattle, horses, mules and donkeys on sale, a local record. this was due to the implementation of chairman mao's policy "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" by the multi-national people over the past two decades or so, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they have made rapid progress in raising livestock and improving breeds. most of the livestock on sale were well-fleshed, strong and of fine breeds popular in yunnan and other provinces.

this year's fair showed an increase in valuable medicine for which tali is noted. this was the result of the extensive cultivation and gathering of medicinal herbs. the acreage sown to 45 varieties of herbs reached 1,333 hectares. greater than previous years were the

amount and variety of such valuable herbs as radix pseudoginseng, yunnan saussurea, rhizoma ligustici, safflower and monk's hood. wild medicinal herbs alone came to 150 varieties weighing 22.5 tons.

the commercial departments provided the fair with a plentiful supply of farm implements and daily necessities in line with chairman mao's teaching "develop the economy and ensure supplies". more than 80 per cent of the machines including threshers, diesel engines, oil presses and forage cutters were made locally. one hundred thousand small farm implements were welcomed by the customers. half of the 8,000 varieties of sundry goods were local products.

woollen and synthetic fabrics, silks and satins, bicycles, wrist watches and radio sets were the best sellers. sales came up to more than one and a half million yuan, showing an 85 per cent increase over last year.

there were counters for national costumes, laces, ornaments and jewelry. traditional goods such as marble and wood objects, embroidery, pottery and porcelain by the local handicraftsmen drew large crowds.

there was a photograph exhibition on how the multi-national people had learned from the tachai production brigade and the taching oilfield, national pace-setters in agriculture and industry. it vividly demonstrated the progress in the socialist revolution and construction in the area under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

professional and amateur troupes put on model revolutionary theatrical works and folk music, songs and dances of pai nationality for the fair-goers. there were also basketball and volleyball matches and exhibitions of traditional chinese boxing and fencing.

ROAD BUILDING

Vigorous Road Building in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 18, 1972)

the lake and mountain province of hupeh in central china now has over 26,200 kilometres of highways, eight times the pre-liberation figure. the highway network covers 70 per cent of the rural communes and production brigades.

transport facilities were particularly poor in the rugged mountains in the northwestern part of the province. since liberation, and particularly during the cultural revolution, the mountaineers have built many roads in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. now many hilly communes use motor vehicles to carry out grain and local produce and bring in modern farm implements, chemical fertilizer and insecticide, among other things.

the eastern huangkang region launched a drive for building roads and bridges. in a little over a year, the region built 166 bridges with an aggregated span of 6,500 metres. auto transport now reaches all the region's districts and small towns.

the principle of frugality is followed in building roads. many bridges are built of rock which is an abundant local material. enshih region in the past two years has thrown up 120 solid stone-arch bridges without cement. all the culverts are stone-lined.

COAL AND IRON MINING

Minority Cadres Mature in West China Mining Area

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 17, 1972)

a number of cadres newly promoted from among workers of minority nationalities in a mine on the pamirs plateau in western china are maturing politically under the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

they and the veteran cadres have made joint efforts to lead the multi-national workers in developing their mine into a complex that turns out coal, ore, iron, coke, machinery, cement and other products.

eighty-five per cent of the workers of the kangsu mining area are minority people, including khalkhas, uighurs, mongolians and huis. thanks to the education by the party organizations, particularly tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, many advanced minority workers have come to the fore and become the backbone force in production. in line with the party's national policy and chairman mao's instructions on training successors to the revolutionary cause, the mine party and revolutionary committees promoted 72 minority workers to leading posts at various levels. they account for 70 per cent of the mine's new cadres, with roughly half of them in leading posts of party and revolutionary committees at various levels.

the mine party and revolutionary committees attach importance to educating new cadres in ideology and political line. this helps them heighten their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and party policies. veteran uighur worker maoyitulamaimaiti was promoted to deputy secretary of the mine party committee and put in charge of production. imbued with profound proletarian feeling and determined to fulfil his task well, he went among the workers, studying chairman mao's writings with them and working at their side. he aroused the workers to develop production by self-reliance. the mine overfulfilled the state coal production plans over the past two years.

the mine leadership this year ran study classes specially for minority cadres to help them deepen their consciousness

of the struggle between the two lines and their understanding of party policies. in connection with the question of how to run their socialist enterprise better, they made a serious study of works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works and the party's fundamental line for the entire period of socialism and the party's proletarian policies. they criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. in addition, leading members of the mine party committee make constant efforts to learn how the new cadres carry out the party line and policies and help them sum up experience.

the party leadership encourages the new cadres to study and follow chairman mao's teachings on cadre participation in collective productive labour in order to keep in close touch with the masses. veteran workers give them lessons in revolutionary traditions and class struggle. the mine has established the system of cadres going on work shifts regularly to ensure that they maintain the true character of the working class.

kulpan abula of the uighur nationality, the new deputy party branch secretary of the no. 1 extraction area, worked with the team which has the toughest job, and he was welcomed by his fellow miners. musha szumayi of the khalkhas nationality, deputy party branch secretary of the mechanics and electricians team, continues working as a pump operator while performing his duty as a leading member.

encouraging the new cadres to learn how to lead through practice, the party and revolutionary committees had the new hands work alongside the veterans and draw on their experience. khalkhas worker abudujehemanbalati who became a shepherd at six for a herdsowner before liberation, is now party branch secretary of no. 1 extraction area and heads the revolutionary leading committee. a veteran cadre of han nationality was sent to assist him and technicians help him master the trade. his area has overfulfilled state targets for years running and ranks among the outstanding units in the mine.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Peking Medical Team Serves Southwest China Minority People

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 17, 1972)

a mobile medical team from peking makes regular tours of the mountain villages in a southwest china border region, where it renders whole-hearted service to the tai and other minority people and helps train health workers.

three team members were studying chairman mao's article "in memory of norman bethune" one day when word came over the telephone that malaria had broken out in a village. they immediately set off in a downpour. they got to the village after hurrying along slippery mountain paths for ten kilometres. the doctors went from door to door to treat the patients in the following days and quickly brought the disease under control.

since coming to chinghung county of the hsishuangpanna tai autonomous chou half a year ago, the team has paid 25,000 sick calls, performed over 200 operations and restored sight to 27 patients.

while touring the villages, the team members learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants. they often join the local people in study and farm work, or invite them to tell their suffering in the past and their happy life today and the course of class struggle in the villages. in this way, they have undergone profound changes in their thinking and fostered deep proletarian feelings for the minority people.

the team went a long way to remote manpachang village one day to operate on an old poor tai woman who had been blind for over a decade, and they worked there till she regained her sight. on another tour, the team found the little son of a poor peasant of lahu nationality suffering from toxic dysentery. a team member immediately carried the child to the medical centre where the team lived. they gave their beds to the child and his mother, cooked special meals for him and took turns in nursing the patient day and night till he was cured. when the mother expressed her gratitude, the doctors said: "you should thank chairman mao who teaches us to do this."

the medical team helped train minority poor and lower-middle peasants as health personnel. in a multi-national production brigade alone the team trained 11 health workers. in addition, the team helped the brigade set up a clinic based on a cooperative medical system.

these peking doctors and nurses have learned the languages of the minority nationalities in order to serve the local people still better. when they taught future health workers acupuncture, they tried out needle insertions on their own bodies to illustrate procedures. after a period of study, the trainees were able to diagnose and treat certain common diseases and practise simple medicine.

the team members and the local health workers went into the mountains and forests to gather medicinal herbs and prepare them as pills, ointments and decoctions. the peasants praise them as "good doctors from peking".

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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AAJA

AAJA Statement Denounces US War Escalation in Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

the secretariat of the afro-asian journalists' association (aaja) in a statement yesterday strongly denounced u.s. imperialism for escalating its war of aggression by mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam and intensifying sea and air attack.

the statement says, "nixon's announcement on the u.s. act of escalating its war of aggression also contained an insolent ultimatum to the vietnamese people."

the statement says, "the aaja secretariat strongly condemns the new and more insane escalation of aggressive war launched by u.s. imperialism. this act is a grave provocation against the vietnamese and world peoples. it is not only a further naked aggression against a sovereign state -- the d.r.v.n., but also a shameless violation of the basic principles of international law and conventions and world peace."

the statement says, "the aaja secretariat, together with the anti-imperialist journalists and people in asia, africa and the world over, is enraged at the bandit logic of the u.s. government slandering the vietnamese people who defend their motherland against u.s. aggression as 'invaders'. it is known to all that 'invaders' are not the vietnamese people who are lawful masters of their own territory, but the u.s. imperialists themselves only who are on the other side of the pacific ocean."

the statement says, "the afro-asian journalists firmly support the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia who are determined to fight the u.s. aggressors to the end and drive them out of indochina completely."

AA WRITERS BUREAU

AAWB Executive Secretariat Condemns US Imperialists' Mining of Vietnamese Ports

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

the executive secretariat of the afro-asian writers bureau issued a statement yesterday strongly condemning the u.s. imperialists for mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam. "this is another serious step taken by the u.s. imperialists to escalate their aggressive war against the vietnamese people," the statement points out.

it says, "for a long time, in disregard of the strong desire of the vietnamese people for peaceful unification of north and south viet nam, u.s. imperialism has resorted to a series of intrigues and schemes to escalate its aggressive war in indochina. president nixon's latest decision to mine the entrances to the ports of the d.r.v.n. is an out-and-out provocation and criminal act of war against the vietnamese people as well as other asian, african and world peoples. it is a gross violation of the d.r.v.n.'s sovereignty over her own territory and territorial waters and a gross violation of international law."

it declares, "together with the progressive and revolutionary writers and peoples of asia, africa and the rest of the world, the aawo executive secretariat will whole-heartedly support the vietnamese people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism; it is firmly confident that so long as the indochinese people, united as one, persist in their struggle, u.s. imperialism will surely be defeated and final victory will surely belong to the heroic vietnamese and other indochinese peoples."

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Delegation of Albanian Ministry of Construction Returns to Peking After Visiting Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry of construction of albania returned here by air today after a friendly visit to kwangchow in the company of chang pin, chinese vice-minister of water conservancy and electric power. delegation leader is emin mysliu, albanian vice-minister of construction, and deputy leader is professor petrit radovicka.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow from peking by air on may 13. chen yu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, hosted a banquet to warmly welcome the albanian comrades-in-arms that evening. they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in the 1920's and toured china's 1972 spring export commodities fair and places of interest.

upon their arrival in and departure from kwangchow, the albanian comrades-in-arms were welcomed and seen off at the airport by chen yu and hu nan-ching, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

Tirana Holds Meeting to Warmly Welcome Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 16, 1972)

a mass meeting of albanian-chinese friendship was held here yesterday by the central council of the albanian trade unions and the tirana district trade unions council to extend warm welcome to the chinese workers' delegation led by wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers.

present at the meeting were rita marko, chairman of the central council of the albanian trade unions, tonin jakova, secretary general of the central council of the albanian trade unions, fadil pacrami, secretary of the tirana district committee of the albanian party of labour, reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, sterjo spasse, vice-chairman of the albania-china friendship association, and other comrades.

present also were liu chen-hua, chinese ambassador to albania, and other personnel of the chinese embassy.

the meeting was filled with an atmosphere of great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of albania and china. up on the rostrum were the huge portraits of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people, and of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, the national flags of the two countries, and a streamer with the inscription "may the albanian-chinese friendship be evergreen exclamation"

the meeting was presided over by tonin jakova and addressed by jorgjia pechini, member of the secretariat of the central council of the albanian trade unions, and wang hsiu-chen.

in her speech, comrade jorgjia pechini, first of all, extended warm greetings to the chinese workers' delegation, and said that its visit will further strengthen the friendship, ties and cooperation between the working class of albania and china. she said, "our friendship is strong because it is built on the solid foundation of the common principles of marxism-leninism. it has been forged and tempered by our two parties led by chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, the outstanding fighters and genuine marxist-leninists. this friendship will live through the centuries."

pechini continued that the albanian people and working class are following most closely the entire political life and economic-social life of revolutionary china, praise the chinese people for their creative enthusiasm in putting into effect the historic resolutions of the ninth congress of the glorious communist party of china and rejoice at the enormous victories won by the chinese people.

pechini pointed out that u.s. imperialism's escalation of the war of aggression in viet nam is a frantic provocation against the vietnamese people and the people of the whole world.

she said, "our working class, like the entire people of our country, will forever side wholeheartedly with the fraternal vietnamese people and all the indochinese peoples."

she said, "victory belongs to the vietnamese people and the entire indochinese peoples. the future belongs to the people of all countries. neither imperialist savagery nor revisionist betrayal can prevent the advance of the wheel of history."

pechini said in conclusion, "defying all difficulties and persevering in the revolutionary road, our working class under the leadership of the central committee of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha are doing its best to realize the party's magnificent programme and the historical resolutions of the party's sixth congress on building socialism and pushing the revolution ahead. our working class will step up its struggle and heighten revolutionary vigilance against imperialism headed by the u.s. and revisionism with soviet revisionism as its centre. this is the most reliable road for progress and a revolutionary road. this principled stand is the greatest guarantee for the further strengthening of the valuable friendship between the peoples, the working class and the parties of our two countries."

in her speech, comrade wang hsiu-chen, first of all, extended greetings to the albanian working class and people, and highly praised them for their successive great victories won in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

she said that under the leadership of the albanian party of labour, the heroic albanian working class and people are sure to successfully carry out the resolutions of the 6th congress of the albanian party of labour, achieve new and greater victories in all fields and push ahead the albanian socialist revolution and socialist construction.

she said, "consistently holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the albanian working class and people resolutely oppose the policies of aggression and war of imperialism led by the u.s., resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of the working class and people of various countries, resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed people and nations and has made great contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world proletariat."

"consistently holding aloft the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, the albanian working class and people have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against modern revisionism with the soviet revisionist leading clique as its centre, resolutely expose its betrayal of marxism-leninism. this great historic merit of the albanian working class and people will be forever remembered by the proletariat and revolutionary people the world over."

"the chinese working class and people", she said, "have always received firm and powerful support from the albanian working class and people in the cause of revolution and construction and in the great proletarian cultural revolution. all our victories are inseparable from your support. here, allow me to express our deepest thanks to you in the name of the chinese working class and people."

wang hsiu-chen went on: "the world situation today is very favourable to the proletariat and the people the world over and unfavourable to imperialism and social-imperialism. the aggressive and expansionist acts of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism have aroused opposition from more and more countries. they are encircled ring upon ring by the world's people."

she said in conclusion, "the working class and people of china and albania are revolutionary comrades-in-arms and close comrades. our proletarian militant friendship is formed in the common struggle. this friendship was forged personally by comrade mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, the respected leaders of the working class and people of our two countries, and has stood the test of storms."

she said, "the working class and peoples of our two countries have always supported, inspired and learned from each other in the common struggles against imperialism and revisionism and in socialist construction. in the future, no matter what happens in the world, the chinese working class and people will, as always, fight side by side and advance together with the working class and people of albania."

the speeches of comrades jorgjia pechini and wang hsiu-chen were punctuated with warm applause and cheers "enver -- mao tsetung exclamation", "people's china exclamation" "friendship is the guarantee exclamation".

after her speech, comrade wang hsiu-chen presented to comrade jorgjia pechini a silk banner inscribed with the words "long live the revolutionary friendship between the working class of albania and china exclamation" the meeting was followed by an art performance.

Chinese Ambassador in Tirana Fetes Albanian Journalists

(NCNA-English Tirana, May 18, 1972)

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua gave a reception at the embassy here yesterday evening for albanian comrades of press circles.

more than 100 people were present at the reception. among them were dashnor mamaqi, chairman of the albanian journalists' union and editor-in-chief of the newspaper "zeri i popullit", pirro kondi, member of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, misto treska, chairman of the albanian committee for cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries, siri carcani, director of the first department of the ministry of foreign affairs, responsible members and staff members of central journals, the albanian telegraph agency, the radio and television.

a television film "the heroic albanian people on the march" was shown at the reception. the film was shot last november and december when the chinese journalists' delegation led by shih shao-hua, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and

deputy director of hsinhua news agency, visited albania. colour photographs and a collection of reports by members of the delegation were also displayed. the film, photographs and reports reflect the enormous achievements in socialist revolution and construction made by the heroic albanian people under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by comrade enver hoxha. they were warmly welcomed by the guests.

ambassador liu chen-hua presented to the albanian journalists' union and the television station each a copy of the film, and to the journalists' union a set of colour photos and a collection of reports.

at the reception permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere, ambassador liu chen-hua and comrade dashnor mamaqi proposed toasts to the steady development and strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and albanian peoples and journalists, and to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha and comrade mao tsetung.

CHINA AND AR YEMEN

Arab Yemeni Premier Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Sanaa, May 18, 1972)

mohsin al einy, premier and minister of foreign affairs of the arab republic of yemen, received wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the arab republic of yemen, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him yesterday.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Economic Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

a government economic delegation of the union of burma arrived here from kwangchow by plane today for a friendly visit to china.

leader of the delegation is u twin, minister for planning and finance, and deputy leader is u chein hai, director of the ministry's foreign economic relations department. its members are: u ba lay, u ba chit, u khin, u mya tha tun, u kyi khin, u kyaw hla oo, u kyin hlaing, u yin maung and myint oo.

the guests were welcomed at the airport by fang yi, minister, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister, of economic relations with foreign countries; chen wei-chi, vice-

minister of light industry; lu wei-chao, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; and leading members of departments concerned liu ai-jan, wang ping-chen, ma chiang-ta, chiao kuei-yuan, kao ming-ching, li chien-wen, ting hsueh-sung, cheng fei and wang chen-chien; as well as more than two thousand people in the chinese capital.

burmese ambassador to china u thein maung and his wife and officials of the burmese embassy in peking were present.

the national flags of burma and china fluttered at the airport. as delegation leader u lwin, deputy leader u chein hai and the other distinguished guests arrived, the welcoming crowds waved flowers and coloured streamers, sang and danced and shouted "long live the friendship between the chinese and burmese people exclamation" and other slogans.

when the burmese delegation left kwangchow this afternoon, it was seen off at the airport by yuan teh-liang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, huang yeh, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

the distinguished burmese guests arrived in kwangchow on may 15. a banquet was given in their honour yesterday evening by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. while in kwangchow, they visited china's 1972 spring export commodities fair and went sight-seeing.

Minister Fang Yi Gives Banquet in Honor of Burmese Government Economic Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, this evening gave a banquet in honour of the government economic delegation of the union of burma with u lwin, minister for planning and finance, as its leader, and u chein hai, director of the ministry's foreign economic relations department, as its deputy leader.

among the guests at the banquet were u thein maung, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the burmese embassy in china.

present were chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen wei-chi, vice-minister of light industry; hao chung-shih, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned lu wei-chao, liu ai-jan, wang ping-chen, ma chiang-ta, chiao kuei-yuan, kao ming-ching, li chien-wen, ting hsueh-sung, shih lin, chen mao, cheng fei, hsing jen-hsien and wang chen-chien.

minister fang yi and minister u lwin spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and burma.

minister fang yi said: "the people of china and burma have a profound traditional friendship. they have long suffered from imperialist aggression. this common experience has linked them closely together."

the chinese minister expressed heartfelt thanks to the government of the union of burma for its consistent support to china for the restoration of her legitimate rights in the united nations. he added: "the relations of economic and technical co-operation between the two countries began over ten years ago. thanks to the joint efforts by the governments of the two countries and their engineers and technicians, some construction projects have been completed. this played a positive role in promoting the friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries."

minister fang yi said: "his excellency prime minister ne win paid a friendly visit to china last august. since then, the relations between our two countries have experienced a new development." he expressed his conviction that "minister u lwin's current visit to china at the head of the government economic delegation of the union of burma will certainly promote the friendship between the two peoples and the economic and technical co-operation between the two countries."

in his speech minister u lwin said: "the people's republic of china is a country with which burma has been bound by geography and history and by traditional ties of friendship since time immemorial. this true and trusted friendship founded on the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in each other's affairs and mutual assistance and co-operation has been renewed and further strengthened by frequent visits and exchange of views by leaders of the two countries and co-operation between the two peoples."

he added: "the people's republic of china and burma have been engaged in peaceful construction to build up their respective national economy, laying great stress on the efforts of their own people and on their own material resources. however, there has been a close economic and technical co-operation between our two countries for mutual benefit."

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Left Luta for Changchun

(NCNA-English Luta, May 17, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk wound up their successful visit to liaoning province and left luta for changchun, capital of kirin province, by special train this evening. they are accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, is with samdech and mme. sihanouk on the tour.

present at the railway station to see them off were chen hsi-lien, chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, hsiao ching-kuang, commander of the p.l.a. navy, and liu teh-tsai, chairman of the luta municipal revolutionary committee.

present were also leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. units stationed in luta yin chan-chen, cheng teng-chih, hsuan shih-ming, tsui jung-han, wu tzu-chieh and sun liang-ping.

when samdech and mme. sihanouk and the other distinguished guests entered the railway station, more than 10,000 well-wishers beat drums and gongs, sang and danced to give them a warm send-off. children presented samdech and mme. sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary with bouquets. waving national flags of china and cambodia and flowers, the crowds shouted: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and cambodian people exclamation" the distinguished guests waved back cordially.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling left by the same train.

accompanied by comrades chen hsi-lien, hsu hsiang-chien and liu teh-tsai, samdech and mme. sihanouk visited a shop and a primary school, and watched shooting practice by primary school pupils in luta yesterday.

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Arrive in Changchun

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 18, 1972)

samdech sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk arrived here from liuta by special train today for a visit to kirin province in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress. several hundred thousand people of changchun, with profound friendship for the heroic cambodian people, lined the route to give the distinguished cambodian guests a warm and grand welcome.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, and other distinguished cambodian guests, who are with sihoech and madame sihanouk on the visit, arrived by the same train.

the distinguished cambodian guests were welcomed at the railway station by wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife chao cheng; juan po-sheng, cheng chi-chiao and hsiao tao-sheng, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; ho yu-fa, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army; and su chun-lu, chairman of the changchun municipal revolutionary committee.

the million people of changchun were overjoyed at the arrival of the distinguished cambodian guests who brought news of victory won by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the city was alive today with warm expressions of unity for struggle of the people of china and cambodia. the main streets of the city proper were gaily decorated with streamers of welcome strung across them. workers, peasants, p.l.a. fighters, militiamen, red guards and office cadres converged on the main streets and the railway station early this morning to await the arrival of the cambodian guests.

at 10:30 a.m., the special train pulled in amid cheers mingled with the beating of drums and gongs. wang huai-hsiang, juan po-sheng and others greeted samdech and mme. sihanouk and the other distinguished guests with warm handshakes. children presented bouquets to samdech and mme. sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary. when the distinguished guests walked to the gaily-decorated railway station square, the crowds waved flowers and shouted: "a warm welcome to our distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" "long live samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

samdech sihanouk, accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien and wang huai-hsiang, and mme. sihanouk, accompanied by su chun-lu and chao cheng, entered the city proper in open cars. the 8-kilometre-long route to the guest house was thronged with welcomers in their holiday best who waved the national flags of china and cambodia, multi-coloured streamers and garlands, and sang and danced. many people waved from balconies and windows of tall buildings to greet the guests.

when the motorcade reached the people's square in the heart of the city, numerous multi-coloured balloons were released. artists and youth danced and the band played music in praise of the unity and friendship between the chinese and cambodian peoples. everywhere the welcomers showed the friendly feelings of the kirin people for the fighting cambodian people. samdech and mme. sihanouk kept waving back to the welcomers.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests to changchun.

also present at the railway station were leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees and the p.l.a. units stationed in changchun, including chang ying, yao tien-lu, tsung hsi-yun, hsu chao-chang, wu chao-ti, fu pi-chiu, hsu chung-yu, nien chi-tung and chang chi-hui.

CHINA AND CANADA

Leader of Canadian Government Aviation Delegation Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

r.e. collins, leader of the canadian government aviation delegation and canadian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of leading members of chinese departments concerned.

among those attending the banquet were kuang jen-nung, director general, and ma jen-hui, deputy director general, of the general civil aviation administration of china, and leading members of other departments concerned pai yun, wang tung, han hsing-hua and liu chung-fu.

present were mervyn mathew fleming, deputy administrator of the air transportation's administration of the canadian ministry of transportation, and other members of the canadian delegation.

at the banquet, collins and ma jen-hui toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and canada.

Chao Cheng-hung Meets Canadian Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

chao cheng-hung, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, today met the canadian educational tour of sports facilities and physical education programs of the university of alberta to china with maxwell howell as its leader and robert glassford as its deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of organizations concerned yueh tai-heng, hsi chen-huan and ho chen-liang.

the canadian friends arrived in kwangchow on april 28. then they visited peking, shanghai, nanking, tientsin, shenyang and anshan.

the friends will leave peking tomorrow for changsha and shaoshan before going home.

CHINA AND CUBA

Havana Meeting Marks 12th Anniversary of Cuba-China Friendship Association

(NCNA-English Havana May 17, 1972)

the cuba-china friendship association held a meeting at the national hotel here monday evening to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the founding of the association.

among those present were herminio garcia lazo, vice-minister of foreign trade, tirso saenz, vice-president of the academy of sciences, faoio ruiz, sub-director of the national institute of sports, physical education and recreation, augustin toledo, vice-president of the cuban institution for friendship with other peoples, and baldomero alvarez rios, president of the cuba-china friendship association.

chinese ambassador chang teh-chun and officials of the chinese embassy here attended the meeting.

representatives of overseas chinese in cuba were also present.

the meeting was addressed by president baldomero alvarez rios and ambassador chang teh-chun. they spoke highly of the work done by the association in the last twelve years for the promotion of mutual understanding, friendship and solidarity between the two peoples. both expressed the wish that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will develop still further.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of Chinese Embassy in Iceland Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

lin hua, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the republic of iceland, left here for his post by air on may 17. end item

CHINA AND JAPAN

"Japanese People Must Get Back Okinawa Completely", Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

the "people's daily" carries an article by its commentator today entitled "the japanese people must get back okinawa completely" which reads as follows:

the "okinawa reversion" farce painstakingly produced by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries is formally put on the stage now. a "celebration ceremony" for the "reversion of okinawa" was held in tokyo on may 15, 1972 when u.s. vice-president s. t. agnew, japanese prime minister eisaku sato and others came out personally to make a big fuss about the "new life" of okinawa. however, impressive protest rallies and demonstrations were held by hundreds of thousands of people both in okinawa and japan proper on the same day, bringing about a new upsurge in the struggle against the "okinawa reversion" fraud. the japanese people regard that day as a new starting point in their struggle for the real return of okinawa.

the reactionary sato government has boasted that it has accomplished the "cause" of the "reversion of okinawa to the fatherland". this is a lie. the u.s. government had to return the "administrative right" over okinawa to japan because the japanese people, including one million okinawan people, had waged a protracted heroic struggle for the return of okinawa. but the japanese government still allows the united states to retain indefinitely 87 important military bases and installations in okinawa, which occupy about 12 per cent of the entire territory of okinawa. japan also provides the united states with dozens of water and air zones and guarantees the u.s. forces absolute freedom of action in okinawa. obviously, this so-called "reversion" essentially "legalizes" the u.s. occupation of okinawa.

the propaganda of the reactionary sato government that okinawa would become an "island of peace" can fool nobody. after its "reversion", okinawa continues to be an important bridgehead of u.s. imperialism for its aggression in asia. james b. lampert, u.s. high commissioner of okinawa, declared in open recently that the network of u.s. military bases in okinawa would "continue to play an extremely important role strategically". in fact, the united states is making use of its naval and air bases in okinawa for its criminal activities in enlarging the aggressive war in viet nam and indochina. the japanese reactionaries have hurriedly sent the "self-defence forces" to okinawa and set up missile bases there in an attempt to turn the island into a springboard for its aggression and expansion abroad. therefore, it can be clearly seen that after its "reversion", okinawa is by no means an "island of peace" but an aggressive stronghold of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries for threatening the peace and security of the people of asian countries.

it should be pointed out in particular that through the so-called "reversion of okinawa" the u.s. and japanese governments openly included into the "reversion zone" the chinese territory of tiaoyu and other islands. this is a serious encroachment on china's territory and sovereignty. it is completely illegal and invalid for the u.s. and japanese governments to deal secretly with china's territory. what is more, the sato government has decided to include these chinese islands into japan's "air defence identification zone" and declared that ships of its maritime security force will be sent to "patrol" these islands. we want to warn the reactionary japanese government once again that the sovereignty of the people's republic of china over the tiaoyu and other islands appertaining to taiwan brooks no encroachment. the plot of anyone to occupy and annex china's territory will never succeed.

the japanese people are adamant in their demand for the complete return of okinawa to japan. it is day-dreaming on the part of sato and his ilk to try to liquidate by the recent "reversion" fraud the japanese people's struggle for the unconditional and complete return of okinawa. the japanese people will certainly carry on their struggle for the real return of the island till complete victory is won. their just struggle enjoys the resolute support of the chinese people and the people of various countries. we are deeply convinced that so long as the japanese people strengthen their unity and persist in struggle, the day will certainly come when okinawa is really and completely returned to japan.

Second Delegation of Japanese Komeito Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the second delegation to china of the japanese komeito (komei party) left here by air this morning for southern china after a friendly visit to peking. leader of the delegation is tunzo ninomiya, vice-chairman of the komeito central committee, and deputy leader is naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary of the komeito central committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by liao cheng-chih, president, and wang kuo-chuan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of chinese organizations wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, hsiao hsiang-chien, ching pu-chun, lin po, chin li, chen kang and shan ta-chi.

present were yoshizo yasuda, a leading member of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, and japanese friends in peking ikuo minagawa and shigero shirane.

the delegation gave a farewell banquet here yesterday evening. liao cheng-chih, wang kuo-chuan, lin chiao-chih, wang hsiao-yun and wang hsiao-yi attended.

Japanese Friend Ichizo Kimura Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

among those greeting him at the airport was wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the host council.

present were japanese friends in peking ikuo minagawa, shigero shirane, yoshizo yasuda and isao okubo.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Concludes Visit to Kuwait

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left kuwait yesterday evening after a friendly visit to the country, according to a report from kuwait.

the chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by kuwaiti minister of commerce and industry khalid al adasani and other government officials. chinese ambassador to kuwait sun sheng-wei and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

before the departure of the chinese delegation, the chinese ambassador gave a dinner yesterday evening on the occasion of its visit to kuwait.

among the 140 guests present were shaikh abdulla al jaber al sabah, special adviser to the emir of the state of kuwait; khalid al adasani, minister of commerce and industry; hamad al ayyar, minister of social affairs and labour; hammoud nusuf, minister of public works; abdulla al ghanem, minister of electricity and water; yousuf al mikhlid, vice-speaker of the kuwaiti parliament; rashid abdulaziz al-rashid, under-secretary of foreign ministry; khalid al kharafi, under-secretary of the ministry of commerce and industry; yousfu al fuleij, first vice-president of the chamber of commerce and industry and others. diplomatic envoys of various countries in kuwait were also present.

during its stay in kuwait, the chinese government trade delegation was received separately by sheikh saban al-salem al-sabah, emir of the state of kuwait, and sheikh jaber al-ahmed al-jaber, crown prince and prime minister. receptions in honour of the delegation were given separately by the special adviser to the emir, the chamber of commerce and industry, and oil and chemical fertilizer companies.

the chinese delegation held talks with the minister and under-secretary of the kuwaiti ministry of commerce and industry.

it also visited a number of kuwaiti factories and companies and the ahmadi oil installations.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Denounces US Military Adventures Against North Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" broadcast a commentary today strongly denouncing u.s. imperialism for its new military adventures against north viet nam.

the commentary said that of late u.s. aggressor troops mined the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam and continued air and naval raids on north viet nam. this is another serious act of war escalation by u.s. imperialism. the malayan people venemently concemn u.s. imperialism for its unbridled challenge to the people of viet nam and the whole world.

the commentary said, "by confusing black and white, u.s. imperialism alleged that the war was 'unleashed by the vietnamese people' and that its barbarous military acts are 'for the defence of the lives of the u.s. soldiers in south viet nam' and 'for the end of the war' in a vain attempt to shirk its responsibility for the expansion of the war. however, the people of the whole world including the americans all know that the war in viet nam was caused by u.s. aggression, so only the stop of u.s. aggression and interference in viet nam can bring the war to an end. it is the sacred right of the south vietnamese people to resolutely fight the u.s. imperialist aggressors. it is the sacred duty of the north vietnamese people to support their kith and kin in the south to resist u.s. aggression. so long as u.s. imperialism does not end its aggression and interference, so long as its aggressor troops and accomplice troops remain on the vietnamese soil, the vietnamese people both in the north and the south have the right to fight the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their stooges. the people all over the world support the just struggle of the vietnamese people against u.s. aggression and for national salvation."

"facts have proved that no act of war escalation by u.s. imperialism can scare the heroic vietnamese people. it only brings still more disastrous defeat to u.s. imperialism itself. the latest act of war escalation by the u.s. imperialists will also end in more ignominious defeat," the commentary added.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Secretary of Industry and Commerce Receives Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 17, 1972)

carlos torres manzo, secretary of industry and commerce of mexico, today received the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by li chuan and had a cordial talk with them.

the minister pointed out that it was important for both mexico and china to increase their trade. he expressed the wish that the friendship between the two peoples would be strengthened.

present on the occasion were miguel blasquez, president of the confederation of national chambers of commerce of mexico, and luis lopez morton, president of the national chamber of commerce of mexico city.

the chinese delegation led by li chuan, vice-president of the china council for the promotion of international trade, arrived here tuesday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the confederation of national chambers of commerce of mexico and the national chamber of commerce of mexico city. it was welcomed at the airport by miguel blasquez and luis lopez morton, presidents of the host organizations, juan larios, president of the mexico-china friendship association, and others. li meng-hua and chien ta-yung, deputy heads of the chinese table tennis delegation, were also at the airport to meet the trade delegation.

miguel blasquez gave a banquet for the chinese trade delegation the same evening. among those present were hugo diaz, representative of the ministry of foreign affairs; luis lopez morton; jorge organanos, executive president of the confederation of proprietors; jose maria, president of the association of bankers; jose terrones, president of the national chamber of processing industry; and rafael gaspar de alba, representative of the department of tourism. they all extended welcome to the chinese delegation.

the hosts and guests had warm and friendly conversations and wished further growth to the friendship between the two peoples and development to the trade between the two countries.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Gives Farewell Reception in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, May 17, 1972)

table tennis delegation gave a farewell reception here yesterday to thank the mexican friends for the hospitality accorded the delegation. the chinese

among the some 200 guests present were helios farrell, president of the mexico table tennis association, juan

larios, president of the mexico-china friendship association, eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador designate to china, members of the mexican table tennis team, patriotic overseas chinese and personages from various other circles.

the chinese trade delegation led by li chuan, which arrived here today, and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries in mexico were also present.

chuang tse-tung, head of the delegation, said in a speech: "the two weeks of our brief visit to mexico are two unforgettable weeks which we passed in genuine friendship. wherever we went, we were aware of the friendship extended to us by the mexican people. what we heard was their warm cheers and sincere wishes for sino-mexican friendship. victory or defeat in the table tennis contests is after all secondary. what is most important and most appreciated by the chinese and mexican people is the establishment, promotion and perpetuation of friendship. we have come with the profound friendship of the chinese people for the mexican people, and tomorrow we will return with the deep affections of the mexican people for the chinese people."

in reply, helios farrell said: "your performances have been admired by tens of thousands of spectators. millions of others have heard of them over the radio, watched them through television and read about them in the newspapers."

he noted: "you have written the first page of the book of friendship between our two peoples, a book which will undoubtedly be continued to be written as time goes by and will always bear the best wishes for cordial relations between our present generations and those to come."

the reception was permeated with an amicable and warm atmosphere.

earlier, the chinese delegation was received by pedro g. lorrilla, deputy mayor of mexico city, in the city hall.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Leaders of Korean Men's Basketball Team Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

kwon sok ki, leader, and kim ji son, deputy leader, of the men's basketball team of the democratic people's republic of korea, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

present at the railway station to see them off were leading members of departments concerned yu pu-hsueh, wei ming, pai ping and tsou po-hsien. also present was li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china.

most members of the korean team left peking for home by train on the 15th of this month.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Minister Xuan Thuy Receives Chinese Ambassador to Vietnam

(NCNA-English Hanoi, May 18, 1972)

minister xuan thuy, member of the secretariat of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and head of the delegation of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to the paris conference on viet nam received and had a cordial and friendly talk with chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Delegation of Romanian Light Industry Ministry Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry of light industry of romania led by ion craciun, minister of light industry, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, tsao lu, vice-minister of light industry, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang ming-hsiu, li chien-min and kao lu.

present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and leonin-gheorghe vasilescu, economic counsellor, of the romanian embassy in peking.

during the delegation's stay in peking, chinese vice-ministers of light industry tsao lu and chen wei-chi held talks with minister ion craciun. the romanian minister gave a farewell banquet yesterday evening. among the guests attending the banquet were fang yi, tsao lu and chen wei-chi. romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking attended.

while in china, the delegation also went to kwangchow and shanghai and visited china's 1972 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow and the shanghai industrial exhibition and factories. the delegation was accorded a warm and friendly reception wherever it went.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Minister Chi Peng-fei Fetes Sierra Leone Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei hosted a banquet this evening in honour of saidu alieu fofanah, minister of trade and industry of sierra leone, and s.a.j. pratt, foreign minister, and the other members of the sierra leone government trade delegation led by minister fofanah.

sierra leone ambassador to china r.e.k. taylor-smith and officials of the sierra leone embassy in peking attended.

minister chi peng-fei spoke at the banquet. he said: "under the leadership of president stevens, the government and people of the republic of sierra leone have scored marked successes in opposing imperialism and colonialism and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. the chinese government and people are happy about this."

the minister added: "sierra leone is a friendly country of ours. the peoples of china and sierra leone have forged a profound militant friendship in the cause to safeguard afro-asian unity against imperialism. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries last year, the relations between our two countries have made rapid progress." he expressed his conviction that the current visit of the government trade delegation of sierra leone to china is bound to strengthen and consolidate the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech minister pratt said: china and sierra leone have a common history, even though thousands of miles separate us. "we are together struggling to improve our respective countries, and free ourselves from the stranglehold of colonialists, neo-colonialists and imperialists. and fighting this battle together we must succeed."

he pointed out: "the opposition to economic plunder and the protection of national resources is the inalienable sovereign right of an independent state. we must naturally oppose the colonialist and imperialist theory that big nations are superior to small nations and small nations are subordinate to big nations. all countries want independence, all nations want liberation and all oppressed peoples want revolution; these have become the irresistible trend of modern times."

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between the two countries and two peoples of china and sierra leone.

present at the banquet were vice-foreign minister ho ying and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, chu chuan-hsien, hsi yeh-sheng and chao li-hsiang.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Premier Chou En-lai and President Siad Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of china, and mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, continued to hold talks on the afternoons of may 16 and 17. the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. present were chinese staff members ma chieh-hsien, tang wen-sheng and lien cheng-pao.

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai held talks on the afternoons of may 16 and 17 with col. mohamed sheikh osman, member of the s.r.c. of somalia and secretary of state for public works, ahmed mohamed mahamoud, secretary of state for planning and co-ordination, ohmed mohamed darman, somali ambassador to china, and abdullahi saeed osman, chief state counsel. taking part in the talks were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned cheng fei, chu chi-chen, wang wen-tung, wu kuo-kuang, chien tung-liang and tien wen-chin.

President Siad Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

his excellency mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, gave a grand farewell banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were:

chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; li hsien-nien, vice-premier; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, foreign minister; wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; and yang chieh, minister of communications;

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia; and sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the r.g.n.u.c.;

saidu alieu fofanah, sierra leone minister of trade and industry; s.a.j. pratt, foreign minister; and other members of the sierra leone government trade delegation;

saidi ali maswanya, tanzanian minister for home affairs; and other members of the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania; and

li in chun, director of the bureau of protocol of the foreign ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kwag chol su, korean ambassador to somalia, both having come specially from pyongyang to meet president siad and the other distinguished somali guests.

the national flags of china and somalia hung side by side in the banquet hall. amid music of welcome, premier chou en-lai, prime minister samdech penn nouth and others entered the hall in the company of president siad and others.

at the banquet, which was alive with warm expressions of friendship, president siad and premier chou en-lai proposed toasts.

president siad said: "the fraternal sentiments shown to us by the chinese people is yet a further demonstration of the close friendly relations existing between our two countries. i am also pleased to say that the talks between our two delegations on bilateral and international questions have been extremely fruitful."

he said: "during our stay in your great and beautiful country we have been highly impressed by the tremendous achievements, the social and economic progress achieved by the chinese people." "under the wise guidance and teachings of chairman mao tsetung," he noted, "the chinese people, men and women, young and old, have become united in thought and action, and intensively mobilized their efforts for the socialist transformation, national construction and economic development of their country."

the president continued: "as i mentioned in my earlier speeches, the people's republic of china has always supported the oppressed peoples in africa and asia in their struggle for freedom and liberation. i should reiterate once again our expressions of gratitude to the chinese people for rendering moral and material support to african and asian peoples in their pursuit of the noble cause of independence and liberation."

"in concluding my speech," president siad said, "please allow me to express once again our thanks to the chinese leaders and people for the warm and fraternal reception extended to me and my delegation during our stay in your great country."

premier chou en-lai said in his toast: "president siad and the delegation led by him have travelled thousands of miles to pay this state visit to our country, bringing with them the profound friendly sentiments of the somali people for the chinese people. in the past few days, leaders of our two countries have held sincere and friendly talks on the relations between our two countries and on major international questions and have achieved positive results." "the present visit by president siad has made important contributions to the enhancement of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and the strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. i wish to take this opportunity to express warm congratulations to his excellency president siad on the success of his current visit," he added.

the premier pointed out: "the chinese and somali peoples shared common historical experiences, and now our common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism has bound us closely together." he expressed the deep conviction that "to continue to develop the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence is not only in the fundamental interests of the chinese and somali peoples, but also conducive to the strengthening of the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism."

in conclusion, premier chou said: "president siad will soon conclude his visit in china. on behalf of the chinese government, i sincerely wish our distinguished guests bon voyage and a safe journey exclamation i request you to convey the fraternal sentiments and cordial greetings of the chinese people to the somali people upon your return to somalia."

after the toasts by president siad and premier chou en-lai, the band played the national anthems of china and somalia respectively.

among those attending the banquet were:

hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the n.p.c. standing committee;

leading members of government departments, of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other departments concerned, including chen mu-hua, ho ying, lai chi-fa, yuan pao-hua, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, yen chun, ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsueh, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, ting chiao, hsu han-ping, yu hui-yung, wang hai-ting, wang yeh-chiu, han hsu, chang shu, wang hsiao-yi and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai; and

leading members of various general departments, services and arms of the p.l.a., the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison.tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, pan yen, wang hui-chiu, ting pen-chun, kuo yen-lin, li chen, yao kuo-min, li tung-han, wu hsien-en, yang kun, yuan hua-ping and chao chun-cheng.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Somali President Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

mohamed siad barre, president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the delegation he is leading, wound up their state visit to china and left here by special plane this morning on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by chou en-lai, premier of the state council, yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission, li hsien-nien, vice-premier, chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs, wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, yang chien, minister of communications, and a crowd of more than five thousand.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

leaving with the distinguished somali guests were li in chun, director of the bureau of protocol of the foreign ministry of the democratic people's republic of korea, and kwag chol su, korean ambassador to somalia, who had come specially from pyongyang to accompany president siad and his party.

the delegation was given a ceremonial send-off at the airport which flew the national flags of china and somalia. the band played the national anthems of somalia and china. accompanied by premier chou en-lai, president mohamed siad barre reviewed a guard of honour made up of members of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army and the people's militia. as the distinguished somali guests walked past the well-wishers, the latter beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and streamers, and shouted slogans paying tribute to the distinguished guests, hailing their successful visit and wishing that the friendship between the people of china and somalia would grow constantly.

among those at the airport to see the guests off were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang;

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including chen mu-hua, ho ying, lai chi-fa, yuan pao-hua, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh hsin-ho, yen chun, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, ting hsi-lin, yu pu-hsuen, chang chi-chih, tai cheng-yuan, wang hai-ting and han hsu, and chinese ambassador to somalia fan tso-kai;

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk, and

diplomatic officials of the somali embassy in china.

diplomatic envoys to china of various countries were also present.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Representative Expounds China's View on Question of Narcotic Drugs at UN ECOSOC

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 16, 1972)

the social committee of the 52nd session of the u.n. economic and social council took up the item on narcotic drugs in its meetings yesterday afternoon and today.

chinese representative wang jun-sheng in his speech at the meeting this morning gave an account of china's control of narcotic drugs and expounded china's basic views on this question. he pointed out that during the period when representatives of the people's republic of china were unable to participate in the work of the economic and social council (ecosoc), the chiang kai-shek clique's signatures or ratification of certain conventions by usurping the name of china are illegal and null and void.

during the debate, representatives of the united states and many other western countries expressed deep concern over the increasing gravity of the problem of narcotics and drug abuse, especially among the youth. in his speech, u.s. representative george bush said that drug abuse had posed "a menace to individuals and to society as a whole".

wang jun-sheng said: "over the past century and more, the chinese people suffered intensely from imperialist aggression and oppression. poisoning the chinese people with opium was a pernicious means employed by imperialism in those days in its attempt to subjugate the chinese people. as early as the 70's of the eighteenth century, imperialism began to sell opium to china, and later, going from bad to worse, it resorted to armed force in doing so and flagrantly launched a dirty war -- the notorious opium war -- against china. after the opium war, imperialism stepped up its plunder and aggression against china and at the same time dumped opium to china in an unbridled way. moreover, the reactionary warlords fostered by imperialism forced the people to grow opium which seriously sapped the chinese people's health and destroyed china's social productive force, bringing immeasurable disaster to china.

"the chinese people waged prolonged heroic struggles against imperialist aggression, the dumping of opium and poisoning of the chinese people. after the founding

of the people's republic of china in 1949, the chinese government has paid great attention to the prohibition of opium-smoking and drug abuse and has taken a series of firm and effective measures. early in 1950, the chinese government issued a decree for the strict prohibition of opium drugs, imposing a strict ban on the illicit growing of and traffic in opium and on drug taking and addiction. those who violate the decree are punishable by the state law. the chinese government also issued rules and regulations on the control of narcotic drugs, and thus strengthened its control over these drugs.

"in china, narcotic drugs are under strict state control and can only be used for the legitimate purpose of medical treatment and scientific research. by implementing the policy of combining strengthened leadership and the mobilization of the masses and combining government decrees and wide-spread propaganda and education, we have within a short period eradicated the serious poisonous effects of opium-smoking throughout the country brought exclusively by imperialism over the past century and more.

"this fully demonstrates the firm determination and explicit policy of the chinese government and people and also shows the superiority of the socialist system in china in solving problems in this field.

"the chinese people have deeply realized from their own experience that the harm of opium and other narcotic drugs is inseparable from imperialist aggression and intervention. in our view, it is mainly up to the various countries themselves to take firm and effective measures in light of their specific conditions in order to solve the problem of narcotic drugs' harm on the health of their people. as for the developing countries, the only effective solution of the problem of narcotic harm lies in the elimination of imperialist aggression and intervention and the achievement of complete national independence.

"we have consistently held that narcotic drugs must be put under strict control and that the illicit growing, manufacture, sale and use of such drugs must be prohibited, that there must be an explicit stipulation that narcotic drugs should only be properly used in medical treatment and scientific research and that such a stipulation must be firmly put into effect. we shall, as always, firmly maintain the control of narcotic drugs.

"we have noted with concern the gravity of narcotic problems in some countries. drug abuse has become particularly serious in certain countries. in our view, while serious consideration should be given to the attainment of certain feasible international agreement and the exertion of joint efforts on the control of narcotic drugs on the basis of respecting the sovereignty of various countries, the main thing is for the various governments to strengthen the control of narcotic drugs in their respective countries by taking strict and effective measures and at the same time carry out extensive propaganda and education and rely on the assistance and efforts of the masses of the people; only thus can truly effective results be attained"

wang jun-sheng pointed out in conclusion: "for a long time, as a result of the illegal usurpation of china's seat in the united nations by the chiang kai-shek clique, representatives of the people's republic of china were unable to participate in the work of the economic and social council. resolutions adopted by the ecosoc and other u.n. bodies during this period have no binding force whatsoever on the people's republic of china. the chiang kai-shek clique's signatures or ratification of certain conventions by usurping the name of china are illegal and null and void."

CHINA AND US

Comrades Liao Cheng-chih, Ching Pu-chun Fete Mrs. Edgar Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 17, 1972)

comrades liao cheng-chih and ching pu-chun this evening hosted a banquet in honour of mrs. lois wheeler snow, kashin wheeler and christopher snow.

present at the banquet were frank coe, ruth coe, sol adler, pat adler, rewi alley, ma hai-teh (george hatem), ma hai-yu (joe hatem), hans muller, nakamura and sidney shapiro.

also present were kung pu-sheng, chang hsi-hsien, su fei, shen pei-jung and hsu er-wei.

during the banquet, hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Struggle Between Class Doctrine and Human Nature Theory Seen Through the Creation of Types in Literature

- In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the publication of "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art"

by

Su Hsi (苏 习)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 12, 1972)

In his "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" (hereinafter referred to as "Talks" for short) published thirty years ago, the great leader Chairman Mao made an extremely profound and comprehensive criticism against the so-called theory of human nature as the basis of the theory of literature and art. In the subsequent thirty years swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang continued to peddle by all means the reactionary theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie so as to attain their object of opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism. We must, with the "Talks" as a guide, be adept in knowing their wares of the theory of human nature of the landlords and the bourgeoisie which they have camouflaged with trade marks of all kinds, and thoroughly criticize their reactionary viewpoint.

In the acute struggle of literary thought between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the question of creation of characters very often becomes the center of the struggle. How should human characters, the principal subjects for portrayal in works of literature and art, be observed, analyzed, and represented? Writers and artists of different

classes have given answers of all kinds. In the final analysis, however, they can be divided into two kinds, one belongs to the Marxist viewpoint of the class doctrine and the other belongs to the viewpoint of the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. This is the violent struggle which has been going on for a long time between two world outlooks on the question of creative literature and art.

Guided by the light of the "Talks," a literary and art revolution of the proletariat identifiable by the revolutionary model plays is at present forging ahead with great vigor. A mass movement of revolutionary creative literature and art is also rising with booming vigor. Heroic types of the proletariat, glittering like a galaxy of stars, herald the imminent advent of the flowering season of revolutionary literature and art of the proletariat. In such an excellent situation, earnest study of the "Talks" and continuing, intensive criticizing of the human nature theory in creative literature and art is of great practical significance to the creation of more heroic types of the proletariat.

Class Types, Or Types of Human Nature?

Chairman Mao pointed out in the "Talks": "The question of 'For whom?' is a fundamental question, a question of principle." As a weapon for knowing and changing the world, literature and art reflects life in society through typical images and serves a particular political line. Therefore, to settle the question of "For whom?" in literature and art, it is first necessary to settle the question of what sort of people are to be written about and ideal characters of which class are to be created. This has been for a long time the focal point of the struggle between the two lines of literature and art. On this focal point the proletariat and the bourgeoisie hold aloft two fundamentally antagonistic banners. One of these is "To strive to create worker-peasant-soldier heroes" which is a fighting red flag of conquest in the ideological and cultural realms for workers, peasants and soldiers. The other is "To seek real man who has human nature," which is a black flag. Holding aloft this black flag, Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang trumpeted this reactionary view and opposed Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line on the basic question of principle of "For whom?" In criticizing the theory of human nature in creative literature and art, it is necessary to begin by criticizing this view of representative character.

What sort of man after all is the so-called "real man who has human nature"?

If we only take off the bewildering cloak from the concept with which swindlers of the kind of Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang used to juggle and see clearly the class essence of its content, then this "man," who seems to bear no class brand of any kind and to live in the outer space of art shrouded in clouds, will immediately fall down to earth and reveal his true self. There can be only two kinds of "real man who has human nature":

One kind consists of evil demons clothed in "human" skin. Renegade Hu Wen-yü in "Fighting Youth" was "real man who has human nature," because he had a "dual personality" which made him, as Liu Shao-ch'i said, "faithful to the enemy as well as to the Party." The capitalists of "The East Wind Brings Showers" were "real men with human nature," because although they had yelled, "It is easier to find one hundred workers in one day than one hundred dogs," but subsequently they "rode in the same boat in a windstorm" together with the workers, so that they were "imprisoned in the same boat." Such "real men" were really evil demons clothed in "human" skin! To cleanse the bloodstains from the essential nature of the exploiting classes with the holy water of "human nature" is the basic viewpoint of bourgeois writers and artists and the basic characteristic of the bourgeois artistic image. It is a swindle.

There is another kind of "real men who have human nature." They wear the clothes of workers, peasants and soldiers but their soul belongs to the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. The artistic images of many so-called "workers, peasants and soldiers," created in accordance with the "theory of middle characters," use "communicability of human nature" as their medium. The thoughts and feelings of the exploiting classes, regarded as "the normal feelings of man," are crammed into the inner world of workers, peasants and soldiers. How can that be a correct portrayal of characters in the "middle state"? How can it be singing the praise of workers, peasants and soldiers? It is in fact singing the praise of the "soul" of the exploiting classes in the borrowed bodies of workers, peasants and soldiers.

In expounding their false Marxist concept of history, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have made known these two preposterous views: One is that class struggle is a social "illness," and the other is that "history is made by man."

From their point of view, the class struggle waged by the proletariat against the bourgeoisie is the greatest "disaster" to them. Therefore, they call the motive power of development of social history an "illness" of such development and suggest "human nature" as a remedy for "eliminating" this "disaster" and curing this "illness." Accordingly, the history of class struggle is misrepresented as a history of "struggle of human nature," "emancipation of human nature," and "evolution of human nature." It is in this way that the "real man who has human nature," the core of whose character is the doctrine of class reconciliation, was produced.

From their point of view, history is made by the "heroes" of their gang of "supermen" and not by slaves. If slaves can make some history at all, it is entirely because they are "helped and directed" by the "heroes," so that at most it may be said that "history is made jointly by heroes and slaves." In this way, the concept of "people" is replaced by "men" and, under cover of historical dualism and the banner of "Every man can be the leading player," representatives of the exploiting classes are made up as "real men" who represent the whole of mankind and put in the throne of makers of history. The "real man who has human nature," which embellishes

the human nature of the exploiting classes and denigrates that of the proletariat and the working people, is thus produced.

Let us ask ourselves: If these so-called "real men with human nature" had been allowed to dominate the literary and art stage and the political stage, how could there be any proletarian revolution and dictatorship against the bourgeoisie? How could there be any place for the proletariat and the masses of people?

More than a hundred years ago Marx already repeatedly expounded the basic viewpoint that the essential nature of man "is the sum total of all social relations." Thirty years ago Chairman Mao in his "Talks" also profoundly discussed Marxist materialism in relation to the question of human nature: "Is there such a thing as human nature? Of course there is. But there is only concrete human nature and no abstract human nature. In a class society there is only human nature with a class character, and no so-called human nature that transcends class. We are for the human nature of the proletariat and of the masses of people, whereas the landlord class and the bourgeoisie are for the human nature of landlords and the bourgeois. However, they do not say so verbally, but call their human nature the only human nature."

It is true that man's activity is the principal form of social life, that as reflections of social life, works of literature and art will always have to deal with men of all kinds and descriptions. However, men live in the long river of the history of class struggle. Men are classified according to the classes to which they belong, and this is the greatest reality of social life. Marxists never discuss "men" and "human nature" in isolation from the class viewpoint. Nor do they discuss types of characters in isolation from that viewpoint.

The "real men with human nature" created by the "Four Scoundrels," on the other hand, are an expression of the class character of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. They are an embodiment of the political desire of the exploiting classes to be masters of the world, but wear a veil of "human nature," the basic characteristic that negates man's class character and obliterates the fact of class antagonism. But this thin veil cannot hide in the least the unmentionable secret of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang, and their gang.

From the antagonism of the two banners, two types, and two lines, we may clearly discern a clue as to the violent struggle over the question of literary and art creation between the world outlook of two classes. Should we observe life, guide literary and art creation, and create types with the materialist conception of history with the class doctrine as the core, or should we do so with the idealist conception of history with the theory of human nature as the core?

Two Utterly Opposite Kinds of Typification

A particular kind of world outlook breeds the same kind of methodology. The struggle over creative literature and art between the class doctrine and the theory of human nature is not only expressed in a concentrated manner on the question of the kind of people to be represented, but also sharply reflected in the question of how they should be represented. Bourgeois writers and artists also resort to typification. But because their pen or brush is controlled by their exploiting class stand and idealist world outlook, they radically deny that typical character is a concentrated expression of class character, are incapable of truly solving the central problem of typification--a method of artistic expression, and cannot give a correct answer to social contradictions by means of human images.

While advocating the portrayal of "real man who has human nature," the "Four Scoundrels" said that a type "is first of all a human being" and "has a common nature with mankind." They suggested pursuit of "real man," "real heart," and "real feeling" with "an attitude that shows respect for and sympathy with man." "Man" and "feeling" was always on their lips. The abstract "feeling" became a panacea for their "typification," the guiding thought of their works, the core of the character of their "real man," and an important means by which they would resolve contradictions and conflicts. By roughly dissecting this abstract "feeling," we shall see clearly that their typification proceeds from the theory of human nature and is brought about along the line of cognition of subjective idealism.

With regard to the so-called "normal feelings of man," the "Four Scoundrels" said, "A human being will always be able to feel joy, anger, sorrow, and pleasure. He will always have the 'normal feelings of man.'" Love between parents and their children, "love between the sexes," "aversion to death," and so-called "sympathy"--all these constitute the "normal feelings of man." It was said that by grasping this "normal feeling of man," one will also have grasped the "eternal subject," and that by concentrating and summing up the "normal feeling of man," one will have concentrated and summed up life itself and will be able to create "real man who has human nature." Such a preposterous idea was already picked to pieces by Lu Hsün, who used for this purpose a large host of facts to show that "sorrows and joys are not communicable in man."

Take for example "love," a "normal feeling" which the "Four Scoundrels" so often talked about. When people belong to different classes or social positions and their basic interests and thoughts and feelings are different, what they love will also be different. The False Foreign Devil would absolutely not love Ah Q, nor would Ah Q love the False Foreign Devil. While "seeking the real man" in the class-transcending "normal feelings of man," the "Four Scoundrels" turned bourgeois selfishness, their desire for life and fear of death, and their arrogance, extravagance, licentiousness and indolence into "normal feelings of man" and elevated these to the position of the "eternal subject." They wanted real life and the image of

characters to lay prostrate before this "subject," to be accepted or rejected by it and to be reformed by it. It was a thoroughly idealist view on creative literature and art.

With regard to the so-called "complex feelings," Chou Yang and his gang said, "Man's feelings are contradictory. A bad man sometimes has good feelings. He may still have a good side." On the other hand, worker-peasant-soldier heroes "are sometimes bedeviled by some backward ideas," according to the gang, and if only "these hidden ideas are further explored," human nature would be "deepened" and man's character would be "more easily understood."

Such "complex feelings" are in fact not complex at all. According to their "formula," a writer need not observe and analyze people's different social consciousness from their different social existence; nor need he concentrate and sum up essentially the different thoughts and feelings of different classes. All he needs to do is to prepare beforehand two "seeds" of thought and feeling. When he writes about a "bad man," he simply puts a "good seed" in him. When he writes about a "good man," he simply puts a "bad seed" in him. The character of the person portrayed will then come out. Such typification completely turns the rleationship of being and consciousness upside down. It "deepens" the human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie. To speak more clearly, it embellishes the demons and monsters but denigrates the workers, peasants and soldiers. No wonder their character is more "easily understood."

With regard to the so-called "reform through influence of human feeling," the "Four Scoundrels" advocated that works are art should aim to move people and reform them with "the flavor of human feeling" and "unite people with noble feelings."

Should works of literature and art move people and reform them? They should. The question, however, is how.

Chairman Mao points out in his "Talks": Revolutionary literature and art should typify the class contradiction and class struggle in everyday life, "so as to awaken and inspire the masses of people and push them forward toward unity and struggle and make them transform their own environment."

The "reform through the influence of human feeling" advocated by the "Four Scoundrels" exactly does away with the class contradiction and class struggle in works of literature and art. It makes the class-transcending "clash of character" and "struggle of human nature" the main line on which to arrange contradictions and "reform through the influence of human nature" and "qualms of conscience" a means of resolving contradictions and conflicts.

It was along this ideological vein of human nature--"hate from wife's humiliation--change from friend to enemy; kindness to son--change from enemy to friend"--that the authors of "Beleaguered City," which Chou Yang admired and called "propable and reasonable," arranged and resolved the

contradictions therein and created and embellished the two characters--Divisional Commander Chao Ch'ung-wu and Regimental Commander Cheng Han-ch'eng of the enemy army. But the typical characters created out of ripples of the stagnant water of "struggle of human nature" can only be artistic images soaked in the human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, and the typical environment that comes out of the illusion of "reform through the influence of human feeling" can only be a "kingdom of love" in the outer space of art.

"Chiangnan of the North" is just such a "kingdom of love." Here Tung Tzu-chang, who had sabotaged the collective economy, abandoned his evil ways and returned to rectitude through an "awakening of conscience" and "a moment's correct thought." Here again the blind "Communist" Yin Hua reduced to nothing the contradictions among the people and between the enemy and ourselves with her tears. But such a "kingdom of love" is only a fantasy of idealism and an anesthetic concoction of sweetness. As Marx and Engels said, "This 'love' has not been operable for eighteen hundred years. It cannot change social relations and cannot build its own domain."

Marxism holds that in a class society, the most essential human relationship is class relationship, the most basic of the complex contradictions is class contradiction, and ever-changing struggles are in the final analysis class struggle. "One of the basic viewpoints of Marxism is that consciousness is determined by being, i.e., the objective reality of class struggle and national struggle determines our thoughts and feelings."

The "Four Scoundrels," on the other hand, put the whole thing upside down. They garrulously talked of "feelings," none of which came from persons who lived in a particular class, but all flew out of the "real men" in the outer space of art. Starting from this class-transcending "feeling," the "Four Scoundrels" deduced a whole set of abstract and never changing principles of creative work, and then easily fitted these principles to people in real life, making them "real men" of art. This is a complete formula with which the "Four Scoundrels" carried out typification. This "backward walking" formula, which can be made at will by people, reveals the transcendentalism concealed behind the human nature theory of the "Four Scoundrels."

On the other hand, the typification of the proletariat requires expenditure of energy. It is based on, and tested by, objective reality. In the course of typification, creative literature and art of the proletariat will likewise have to deal with "feeling." The proletarian heroes in the revolutionary model plays are so splendid and moving because they are filled with strong proletarian feeling and love and hate. Such class feeling and class love and hate is not produced out of nothing or formed merely from heroic utterances. It is a profound revelation of the thoughts and feelings of proletarian heroes from all aspects of class relations in the typical circumstances of class struggle and line ruggle by means of

the creative method that combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. It is a gradated representation of the lofty communist spiritual realm of heroic characters throughout the whole course of the genesis, development, aggravation, and change of class struggle and line struggle. Without going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and into the practice of the fiery three major revolutionary movements, such typification will be impossible to accomplish.

On the one side, starting from the theory of human nature, there is "the quest for the real man" along the line of knowledge of subjective idealism. On the other side, starting from the class doctrine, there is creating of heroic types of the proletariat in accordance with the line of knowledge of dialectical materialism. These are then the two utterly different kinds of typification of the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

At the Back of the Class-Transcending "Artistic Conscience"

The "Four Scoundrels" summed up the course of their "quest for the real man" as an effort to portray "man" by taking the stand of "man." What they meant is that a writer must first of all be a class-transcending "real man" himself before he can create the image of the "real man" that "approximates the nature of the whole of mankind." They called this hypocritical sermonizing of "being faithful to human nature" the "artistic conscience."

Chou Yang and his gang said fiercely: "Everyone has his artistic conscience, including bourgeois writers." And a writer "may refuse to write" anything which he deemed contrary to his "artistic conscience."

Such a class-transcending "conscience" theory was soundly thrashed by Marx long ago. Marx pointed out: "The conscience of a republican is different from that of a royalist; and the conscience of a man of property is different from that of a proletarian."

In a class society a writer will always be dominated by the world outlook of his own class in his creative work. There is no "real man" artist without any party affiliation, nor is there any abstract, class-transcending "artistic conscience."

Chou Yang and his gang voluntarily admitted: "I am afraid that none of us is real man, since we have not yet completely shaken off class antagonism in our heads." These words that dotted the eyes of the painted dragon revealed their secret: "So you want to create 'the real man who has human nature'? Then you must try to 'completely shake off' the 'class antagonism' in your head! You should leave the workers, peasants and soldiers and shut yourself up in the 'tower of ivory' of art, where you may 'cultivate' yourself into a 'real man' and foster an 'artistic conscience' that is 'faithful to human nature!'" This is the way to which Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang tried to lead all revolutionary literary and art workers. It is an evil way completely contrary to the spirit of the "Talks."

Chairman Mao pointed out in the "Talks": "As an ideological form all works of literature and art are products of the reflection of a particular social life in man's head. So revolutionary literature and art is a product of the reflection of the people's life in the heads of revolutionary writers and artists."

But according to the "artistic conscience" preached by Chou Yang and his gang, do writers still have to start from objective social life? Do they still have to go deep into the life of fiery struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers? Do they still have to observe life and guide their creative efforts from the viewpoint of class and class struggle? No, they do not have to, because they have an "artistic conscience" that is "faithful to human nature" and moreover a "special talent" of depicting "human nature." Their heads are themselves a fountainhead of "human nature," and the main thought of a work "can only be produced in your head" and "dug up from your inner heart and from the depths of your soul." Therefore, everything needs only to start from "inspiration," "spiritual thought," and subjective "artistic conscience." All class character and practical character of literary and art creation may be cast to the winds. If this is not the black goods of the genuine theory of human nature plus transcendentalism, what is it? So, the "heart" of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and Chou Yang is such a "heart" stepped in the poison of the theory of human nature and transcendentalism. The so-called class-transcending "artistic conscience" contains the core of the bourgeois world outlook and outlook on art, as well as the black heart of restoration of capitalism.

Such black ware of human nature plus transcendentalism that come out of "artistic conscience" are two poisoned knives that kill the will of literary and art workers to serve proletarian politics and to serve workers, peasants and soldiers. They not only come out from the same source, but also flow into the same pond. The essence of the theory of human nature is bourgeois selfishness, while the core of transcendentalism is ultra subjective idealism, i.e., egoism. They inevitably lead to a reactionary "system" of art in which "everything starts from the 'ego'."

Stanislavsky once trumpeted: "Remember this firmly: The way of art is yourself, and yourself alone" and "All our life we have been playing our own parts!" Ch'ü Pai-yin madly yelled that writers must "know themselves, discover themselves, express themselves" in their own works.

In their political life swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type vigorously advocated the doctrine of human nature of "free development of individuality." They trumpeted the subjective idealism of doing things "from the subjective to the objective" manner entirely for the sake of "self-expansion."

Let us ask: If literary and art workers are trapped in this din of "self" and are unable to extricate themselves, how can they have any proletarian stand and principle of party spirit? How can literature and art follow the direction of serving workers, peasants and soldiers.

In the "Communist Manifesto" Marx and Engels solemnly declared that the communist revolution "in the course of its own development must effect the most thorough rupture with traditional ideas." However, opportunists within the workers movement oppose the class doctrine with the theory of human nature by all conceivable means, substitute humanitarianism for communism, and make human nature the theoretical basis of all kinds of "Leftist" or Rightist opportunist political line and literary and art line.

The many struggles against the "Leftist" and Rightist opportunist line in the history of our Party also involved the cultural front. When they pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist political line and literary and art line, swindlers of the type of Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i, and Chou Yang always invoked the help of the human nature theory. In the thirties they urged "the stressing of 'human literature' in literature and in the sphere of all art" and unfurled the banner of "National Defense Literature." In the sixties they advocated the use of the black "eight theories" to "open a wide way to the representation of the image of 'Man'" and to write about "real man who has human nature," and unfurled the banner of "Whole-People Literature and Art." For several decades they tenaciously clung to the bourgeois proposition of "human literature" without letting loose entirely because they wanted to inherit the legacy of the bourgeoisie, carry on the "pulse" of the theory of human nature, and advertise their own gang as "man."

Experience--both positive and negative--of the history of development of proletarian literature and art tells us that the demon of the human nature theory, wrapped in layer after layer of "human" skin and uttering dreamlike words of "love," is highly deceptive, that its poisonous influence is enormous, deep-rooted, and spread wide. Only by effecting a thorough rupture with the bourgeois world outlook and art outlook will it be possible for revolutionary literary and art workers to create brand-new heroic types of the proletariat. Only then will it be possible to distinguish fundamentally our literature and art from that of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie, as well as from the revisionist counterfeit wares which nominally treat of matters of revolutionary struggle but in fact advertize the human nature of the landlord-bourgeoisie. The history of literature and art of the proletariat is a fighting history of the effort of workers, peasants and soldiers to represent themselves and also a history of the struggle between the class doctrine and the theory of human nature. It is in the radical struggle against the all-pervasive reactionary theory of human nature that the heroic types of the proletariat in the revolutionary model plays scale the pinnacle of art.

This struggle is still far from over. From nakedly advertizing the theory of human nature of the landlord-bourgeoisie, swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type have come to trumpeting a "revolutionary theory of human nature" and a class-transcending "philosophy for the public" and "new men for the public." Their purpose is to put a disguise on the theory of human nature and cultivate its variants under new historical conditions, so it may

go on propagating and continue to match strength with the Marxist class doctrine. But facts of history show that the Marxist class doctrine alone is the key to our understanding of the development of the history of class society and our knowledge of the social life of mankind. The central problem of all social doctrines of Marxism is disclosure of the root source of class antagonism and exposition of the law that class struggle will inevitably lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We must, in accordance with the teaching contained in the "Talks," conscientiously study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, study society, gradually establish the Marxist world outlook and outlook on art, and utterly defeat the theory of human nature with the class doctrine. Only by doing so can we create more heroic types of the proletariat in the direction indicated in the "Talks" and inspire the masses to push history forward.

* * *

PARTY COMMITTEE AT HSIEN LEVEL

What Should A Hsien Committee Devote Its Principal Energies To?

- The experience of the CCP committee of Jungch'eng hsien is: to carry out deep-going education in the line, to implement the Party's policy conscientiously and to strengthen leadership over agricultural production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Tsinan dated May 16, 1972) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," the Party committee of Jungch'eng hsien, Shantung Province, devotes its principal energies to agriculture and arouses all Party members to engage in agriculture in a big way, winning bumper harvests in agricultural production for two years in succession. Grain output per mow increased by 15 percent in 1970 as compared with that in 1969 and was 490 catties; it again increased by 18 percent in 1971 as compared with 1970 and was 580 catties. Comparatively big increases have also been registered in oil-bearing crops and in forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishing in the past two years. The development of agricultural production has brought about an ever flourishing situation in industry and on various other fronts.

Recently, Jungch'eng hsien has conscientiously summed up its experience and decided to strengthen the Party's leadership over agriculture in a bigger degree so as to win a still greater harvest in agricultural production this year.

Grasp Well Problems of the Line and the Policy in the Countryside

What after all does it grasp if the hsien committee devotes its principal energies to agriculture? After summing up its experience, the new hsien committee holds that in leading agriculture, the Party must first put the Party's line and policy in command and, by way of implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and his various directives and policies concerning the countryside, continuously solve the problems of orientation and road in agriculture and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of peasants for socialism so as to develop agricultural production with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

In the past two years,obeying Chairman Mao's directive of carrying out education in ideology and political line, the hsien committee universally conducted education in the Party's basic line for the historical period of socialism, education in the line of unity for victory set forth at the 9th Party Congress and the general line of building socialism, and conscientiously carried out the Party's various directives and policies for the countryside,

thereby bringing about a profound change in the outlook of the countryside. It achieved integration in three aspects in the course of conducting education in the line:

Education in the line is integrated with the new situation, new trend and new problems arising during class struggle and line struggle in each period. At the beginning of each year, the hsien committee calls a meeting of cadres at the four levels of the hsien, commune, brigade and production team to educate the cadres in the line in connection with current specific conditions, so as to concentrate attention on solving one problem, make clear the current orientation of struggle and push forward the continuous, deep-going development of the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

For instance, at the four-level cadres' meeting held at the beginning of 1970, in the light of the current situation that some basic-level cadres lacked a strong desire for the revolutionary cause and asked for temporary "relief of duty," attention was concentrated on solving the problem of making the basic-level cadres continue to make revolution. The meeting emphatically carried out education in the Party's basic line, cited more than 300 basic-level cadres who had high consciousness in continuing to make revolution and had made remarkable achievements in their work, and set up eight advanced models of basic-level cadres. This was a great shock to the basic-level cadres. They said: "After comparing ourselves with other people, we have nothing to say. Let us work!" After the meeting, many basic-level cadres returned to their brigades. Without going back to their homes, they came to the fields and labored together with the commune members. When the cadres plucked up their revolutionary spirit, the broad masses of commune members were greatly inspired. The year's agricultural production surpassed the highest level of the past.

At present, with the directive, "Practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and don't split; be open and aboveboard, and don't intrigue and conspire," as the principal content, the line education is being carried out throughout the hsien in the light of the different conditions in each commune or brigade, so as to strengthen the Party's ideological building and to unite to secure a new bumper harvest in agriculture this year.

Secondly, line education is integrated with revolutionary mass criticism. Whether we should take the socialist road or the capitalist road is a fundamental problem in the struggle between the two lines in the countryside. While carrying out education in the line, the hsien committee unfolded revolutionary mass criticism in close conjunction with this problem, making it possible for the line education to deepen step by step, the formerly advanced communes and brigades to become more advanced and the backward communes and brigades to catch up quickly with the advanced. There were formerly in this hsien more than 140 units having "long-standing, big and difficult" problems. Thanks to the line education and revolutionary mass criticism conducted in the past two years, their work went through an enormous change. More than 130 of these units have ranked among

the advanced; of these, eight brigades have their per-mow grain output surpassing the "National Program for Agricultural Development" and four others have "crossed the Yangtze River."

Furthermore, line education is integrated with implementation of the Party's policy. Since last year, Jungch'eng hsien committee has called three special meetings attended by secretaries of commune Party committees, leaders of groups responsible for investigating implementation of policy in a commune and responsible persons of various departments under the hsien revolutionary committee. These meetings studied ways and means and made dispositions regarding implementation of the Party's policy. The Party committees at all levels have held study classes attended by more than 20,000 cadres and Party members. In these meetings and study classes, in the light of the fact that some cadres cherished the muddle-headed ideas that "it is better to be 'Left' than to be Right," "it is serious if the line is wrong, but it is all right if the policy is set a bit too high" and "when the masses have raised their ideological consciousness, there will be no need to stress policy," the participants conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's precepts on problems of policy and summed up historical experience, so that implementation of policy became the conscious action of the leading groups at all levels and of the broad masses. Thanks to the implementation of the Party's policies toward cadres, toward children who were amenable to education, and toward the struggle against enemies, it was possible to distinguish strictly between the two qualitatively different contradictions, to hit hard at the handful of class enemies, to unite with over 95 percent of the cadres and the masses and to arouse the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members.

Correctly Handle the Relations between Politics and Production

Jungch'eng hsien committee has learned this from practice: In order to strengthen the Party's leadership over agriculture, it is necessary to handle correctly the relations between politics and production. It is necessary to oppose putting vocational work in command and production in the first position and also to oppose the fallacies that politics can replace anything else and "production needs no leadership." Only in this way will it be possible to really have the initiative in leading agricultural production. In dealing with this problem, the hsien committee has gone through the course from being unconscious to having relatively high consciousness.

Before the great cultural revolution, some leading members of the hsien committee were influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, paid one-sided attention to grasping grain, cotton and oil, paid no attention to distinguishing between enemies and ourselves and between enemies and friends, forgot to put politics in command and went against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. As a result, the collective economy was weakened. Later, some leading members were again influenced by the poison of "politics can encroach upon other things" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, so that they dared not grasp production.

In 1970, the hsien committee put forward the target of increasing grain and oil output. Some comrades were afraid that this target would "encroach upon politics" and "divert the orientation." In view of these conditions, the hsien committee organized all to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings conscientiously and to hold discussion in conjunction with historical experience, thereby making them understand that: The relationship between politics and production is that of unity between opposites. Socialist production must take proletarian politics as its commander, otherwise it will lose its bearings; whereas, the good or poor results of production will bring in turn great influence to bear on politics. With socialist production developed, it is possible to consolidate the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat in a better way and to make still greater contributions toward supporting world revolution.

In the course of study, the members of the hsien committee raised their consciousness. While leading agricultural production, they constantly and consciously put politics in a commanding position and, proceeding from the actual conditions in the countryside, carried out economic work in conjunction with political work.

In the summer of 1970, Jungch'eng hsien was influenced by drought and storms, so that output of wheat decreased. Some cadres and commune members were somewhat depressed and lacked confidence in winning a bumper harvest of the year. The hsien committee promptly grasped this ideological trend and put forth to the cadres and commune members of the whole hsien the question of "what should we do in autumn when wheat output has decreased?" and aroused all to discuss this question. The hsien committee extensively put on the table the favorable conditions for reaping a bumper harvest in autumn and carried out political work to the hearts of the masses, overcoming their fear and stepping up their fighting spirit.

The hsien committee also adopted effective measures and led the people of the hsien to tightly grasp management of autumn crops, eventually winning a bumper harvest of autumn crops. By the summer of 1971, wheat gave a high yield and some cadres and commune members cherished arrogance and complacency and slackened their efforts. Then, the hsien committee again put forward the question "what should we do in autumn when wheat gives a high yield?" and called upon all to combat arrogance, break down complacency and continue to march forward. Subsequently, that year's average output of grain per mow surpassed the target set in the "Program" for the first time.

Under the premise of putting politics in command, the hsien committee, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "At all levels, the leading personnel in the Party, government and army organizations and in the schools should master all the skills involved in leading the masses in production. No one who fails to study production carefully can be considered a good leader," the hsien committee conscientiously learned to do productive work, studied production and continuously summed up the practice of production carried out by the masses, thereby discovering many laws of production and having more say in leading agricultural production.

Go To the First Line To Acquire Direct Experience

In the course of strengthening leadership over agriculture, Jung-ch'eng hsien committee paid attention to building the style of work. In dealing with this problem, it emphatically grasped the three following points:

First, we must be careful and put everything to investigation and study. In drawing up a plan and doing a task, the hsien committee invariably goes through full investigation and study so as to acquire reliable data and basis, and it also opposes telling lies and doing empty talk. For instance, in drawing up a plan for agricultural production for 1971, it made full investigation and study, analyzed the various kinds of favorable and unfavorable conditions and then put forward the target of increasing grain and oil output while leaving an ample margin. That year's plan was over-fulfilled. In doing other work, it also paid attention to shooting an arrow at the target and producing practical results, made no detour, and opposed formalism.

Second, we must work in a down-to-earth manner and put everything to test. Last year, during revolutionary mass criticism, the hsien committee decided to criticize sharply the idealist transcendentalism, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes, the reactionary theory of productive forces and the theory of the dying out of class struggle pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. To exercise guidance over the hsien as a whole, a member of the standing committee of the hsien committee went to set up an experimental post in Hsichai brigade, Ch'ihshan commune. At this experimental post, he criticized a fallacy and gained some experience. Then, the hsien level criticized a fallacy in accordance with the experience gained at the experimental post. In this way, the fallacies were criticized one after another and criticism was made penetratingly and thoroughly, thereby increasing the abilities of the broad masses of cadres and commune members to distinguish between true and false Marxism and raising their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Third, we must work concretely and set up models in every branch of work. In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must grasp typical cases well," the hsien committee, while going deep into realities, made vigorous efforts to sum up and popularize advanced models among the masses. Now, in this hsien, in agriculture, there are various types of advanced models in learning from Tachai in agriculture; there are also advanced models in forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishing. In industry, commerce and public health, there are advanced models of support for agriculture and also various types of exemplary advanced personalities. As a result of the propaganda of advanced units and advanced personalities, the broad masses of cadres have examples to follow and a target to catch up with, which generates a tremendous force. A situation of surging vitality and liveliness has emerged in revolution and production from the whole hsien.

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POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Strengthen Line Education and Mobilize the Socialist Activism of the Technical Personnel

- The conscientious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals by the Party committee of Sansha Fishing Company of Fukien

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 21, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Foochow, May 20, 1972) By implementing conscientiously the Party's policy toward intellectuals, the Party committee of Sansha Fishing Company in Fukien Province has maintained applying the policy of uniting with, educating and transforming the technical personnel, mobilized their socialist activism and let them take an active part in grasping revolution and stimulating production.

Sansha Fishing Company is a diversified combine which includes power generating, aquatic product processing, aquatic product chemical engineering, breeding and hatching, and fishing vessel repairing and building. Technical personnel comprised nearly 10 percent of the total number of the staff and workers.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "The comrades should know, a correct policy toward the intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in the revolution," the Party committee of this company has always considered the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals as an important task to grasp. The Party committee in carrying out analysis on the ideological and work conditions of the technical personnel of the company has always maintained the two-point theory and opposed the one-point theory. They feel that although the technical personnel, whether new or old, have been under the pernicious influence to varying degrees of their former education as well as Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and there exist in them signs of "three separations," nevertheless the overwhelming majority of them support Party leadership, support socialism, and are willing to make progress and reform. Especially after tempering in the proletarian cultural revolution, there has been a marked improvement in the awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the majority of technical personnel, and their consciousness of serving the people has greatly increased. Because of that, they must maintain a policy of uniting with, educating and transforming them, boldly use them and let them play their parts to the full.

Party organizations at various levels have repeatedly made known to the staff the policy of the Party toward intellectuals, organized all to study seriously Chairman Mao's relevant directives, and criticized penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i in dealing with the question of intellectuals. Then, on this basis, on the basis of political expression and professional ability of the technical

personnel, some more than 30 percent of them have gradually been put in charge of suitable technical work, and some have taken up leadership work in the workshops, the plants and the company.

By means of implementing the Party's policy, they have mobilized the socialist activism of the broad masses of technical personnel and enabled them to play their role in grasping revolution and stimulating production. One old cadre worked for a long time in the past in the department and showed more serious signs of "three separations." After tempering in the great cultural revolution, there was a great improvement in his line awareness and he voluntarily asked to be transferred to basic level work. On the basis of his demand and technical ability, the Party committee of the company assigned him to the Aquatic Product Chemical Engineering Plant to work as deputy leader of a technical group in charge of studying the new subject of producing iodine from kelp.

After arriving at the basic level, by reading and studying conscientiously and modestly receiving re-education from the working people, he mastered together with the workers and the other cadres a set of technology for the production of iodine from kelp. He not only succeeded in producing iodine but also sodium acid from seaweed as well as many other products which have been successively thrown into production. Not long ago, together with the workers and the inspectors, he again wrote the rules and regulations for the technology of producing iodine from kelp and the production of sodium acetate from seaweed, established and invigorated a relevant system of technical control as well as quantitative and qualitative analysis and inspection which enabled the quality of iodine and sodium acetate from seaweed to keep improving and the cost to be further lowered, and received favorable comments unanimously from the workers.

Last year, this company accepted for the first time the work of rebuilding a cold storage and the installation of a set of electric generator which in the past had all along been done by a professional fitting company. Working hard and ingeniously, the technical personnel and the workers fulfilled the task at high speed and with high quality, and on top of that saved a large amount of capital and material for the state.

With regard to those technical personnel whose background was unsatisfactory and whose social relations were more complex, the Party committee of this company has also paid attention to mobilizing their activism, and on the basis of their political performance and professional ability, let them bring their parts into play. Although one of the technical personnel came from an exploiting class background, but because he had normally paid attention to the study of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's works and conscientiously remold his world outlook, the performance of his work has all along been better.

Last year, in order to develop mass cultivation of kelp, the state made a request to this company to cultivate more young kelp plants. The Party committee handed this important assignment to the technician and encouraged him to study and make experiment boldly. After accepting the

task, this technician, in association with the workers and by means of repeated practice, finally created successfully two new strains of kelp seeds which enabled the company under the condition of no increase in plant space and investment to improve the quality of kelp and doubled its production. By universally adopting the new strains of kelp fragments, the utilization rate of the plant space, and the cost of production have both set advanced standards in the whole country.

The Party committee of Sansha Fishing Company has also paid great attention to carry out education in ideology and political line on the technical personnel, continued to raise their line awareness and encouraged them to remold their world outlook diligently and better bring their parts into play. Last year, the upper level handed the shipyard of this company an assignment to produce a new set of clutch for a new type of vessel urgently needed in fishing production. This clutch had a total of more than 700 parts. The technical demand was higher and the technology more complicated. At the beginning the technical personnel in charge of the work had not enough confidence and felt that the condition of the equipment and the technical capacity of the plant could hardly handle this assignment. However, the works voluntarily accepted the assignment, and by obstinately overcoming difficulties, they ingeniously manufactured the key component of the clutch--the hollow shaft and the outer shell. The actual action of the workers profoundly educated this technical personnel. The responsible comrades and the old workers of the plant also looked him up in time for talks and gave him assistance ideologically. This enabled the awareness of the technical personnel to be raised, and he threw himself in the trial manufacture work with confidence. He took the initiative in offering suggestions and thinking up means, carried out technical activities together with the workers and eventually completed the trial manufacturing assignment on time. The quality was completely consistent with the demand of the design, and it has now been formally thrown into production.

In the Aquatic Product Chemical Engineering Plant were two young technical personnel who for a time had taken less part in manual labor and had slackened a bit on political and theoretical study. When the Party organization and the worker comrades discovered this, they reminded them in time to carry out conscientious ideological work well, helped to arrange suitable work for them, saw to it that they not only had enough time for technical work but also for maintaining political and theoretic study and not become separated from productive labor. There has been a further improvement in the political, ideological as well as the professional and technical levels of these two technical personnel, and they are able to play their parts very well.

The Party committee of Sansha Fishing Company has also paid attention to directing a technical personnel in delving into the research of technology for the revolution, and encouraged them to take up scientific research. They have regularly sent the technical personnel to fraternal units for visits and study, and also actively created conditions for scientific research inside the company for the technical personnel. Regarding

controversial problems in the scientific and technical sphere, the Party committee has encouraged everybody to express themselves and make discussions boldly, to pour out their own opinions, and never rashly arrive at a conclusion. As for mistakes or failures in experiments, study and technical work, to sum up the lesson of the experience in a realistic manner, help the technical personnel to take the road of integrating with the workers better, and not to lightly look for personal responsibility.

Because of the conscientious implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals at Sansha Fishing Company, the broad masses of technical personnel are able to make the effort and give advice to socialist construction actively. In the recent two years the technical personnel of this company, together with the workers and the cadres, have in succession brought about more than 70 items of greater technical innovations, which play an important role in improving the level of production in the whole company, raising the quality of the products, increasing the variety and lowering the cost of production.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

Changes in South China Villages of Minority Nationality

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 20, 1972)

people of kelao minority nationality in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, are expanding agriculture, supplemented by livestock breeding and side-line economy. their mountain villages have become prosperous socialist countryside.

living on wild vegetables in mountain caves before liberation, the 70 families of 600 kelao people in these villages now have collective grain reserves in addition to the surplus grain saved by each family. many are now living in new tile-roofed houses and most of the families have bank savings.

the kelao people lived in a mountain region bordering kweichow province before liberation. hard-driven by the cruel oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and the landlord class, they had to leave and moved to this wild virgin mountains 1,800 metres above sea level. after liberation they embarked on the socialist road of collectivization, thanks to the concern of the party central committee and chairman mao. in 1958 the people of kelao and other nationalities combined to form a production brigade of a commune. great self-reliant efforts have been made since then to reclaim the mountain slopes, improve the soil, build water conservancy projects, and develop animal husbandry. notable achievements were made during the great proletarian cultural revolution when the people were fired with increasing enthusiasm for socialism. emulating the example of the national pace-setting production brigade of tachai, they terraced 13.3 hectares of mountain slopes and built many high stone dams to protect them. to increase production, they expanded the rice acreage to 9.3 hectares as against 4 before. in addition, they dug 11 wells and prepared several big rain catchment pools that provide enough water for people and animals and part of the land. but before liberation the kelao people had to buy their drinking water from the only well in the place which was owned by a landlord.

cultural life was beyond their reach before liberation. now all the school-age children are attending the local primary school. some young people have gone to middle school or college. an evening adult political school was set up for the study of politics and literacy.

THEATRICAL COMPANIES

Popular Northwest China Theatrical Troupe

(NCNA-English Sian, May 19, 1972)

a northwest china shensi provincial theatrical troupe is popular among the workers, peasants and soldiers because its members often tour hilly areas, villages, factories and barracks of the chinese people's liberation army.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution the members of the troupe tour rather than perform mainly in city theatres. they are guided by chairman mao's teaching "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

in the past year or so, they have presented songs, dances and other theatrical items in their tours of 29 counties and cities in the province.

they often have to cross mountains and rivers to get from village to village, especially in reaching remote mountain villages. sometimes they have to carry the musical instruments and props on their backs. they say: "if the masses can see our performances we are happy even if we are tired. we give performances wherever the masses are."

they once crosses several hills to give five performances for workers at a construction site. they heard that the kitchen workers, busy with cooking had not attended. they decided to give a special performance for them. somebody advised them to take rest instead. they responded: "the kitchen workers were busy all day long and couldn't attend our performance. they work harder than we do. this special performance is necessary." so they gave a 40 minute special show.

members of the troupe pooled their ideas while touring the countryside and devised a collapsible stage of six specially made carts which is simple and inexpensive. the stage can be assembled in 20 minutes or so wherever they go.

members of the troupe study, work and live among the peasants. they ask the poor and lower-middle peasants to tell their experience in studying mao tsetung thought. they often compose and sing new songs about outstanding poor and lower-middle peasants. these vigorous items are welcomed by the masses. once, based on scenes of water conservancy worksite, they composed and performed on the spot over 20 items to reflect the peasant builders' revolutionary spirit in remaking nature and in braving difficulties and hardship for the sake of the country and the collective. the artists are inspired by the life and struggle of the working people and, on the other hand, their performances encourage the peasants and help promote revolution and production.

to carry timber to another building site faster,

a water transport team made rafts and paddled them down a stream to the worksite, fighting rapids and reefs. when the troupe heard of this, they went there and studied, lived and worked on the rafts with the team. the workers' exploits inspired the troupe which composed items to portray the workers' heroism. because they go among the workers, peasants and soldiers, they gain a deeper understanding of their ideas and feelings. in this way they have created and performed some 100 items in the past year and more.

members of the troupe modestly accept re-education by the workers, peasants and soldiers while performing for them. while spreading mao tsetung thought in earnest on stage, they are eager to remould their own world outlook with mao tsetung thought. they take an active part in productive labour with the workers and peasants while in factories or the countryside. they join the soldiers in military drill. in this way they have established profound friendship with the working people.

ACROBATICS

Famous Chinese Acrobat's Article "Chairman Mao's Thinking on Literature and Art Guides Acrobatics"

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 20, 1972)

"chairman mao's thinking on literature and art guides acrobatics" is the title of an article by hsia chu-hua, a famous chinese acrobat. the article reads:

chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" is a guiding light for the proletarian revolution in literature and art. illuminated by this brilliant work, china's literature and art is full of vigour and vitality. this is a great inspiration to me as an acrobat.

i was born in a poor peasant family in chienshan county, anhwei province. twentyeight of my 35 years have been spent as an acrobat in two different societies. i am deeply impressed by the progress of acrobatics in new china.

acrobatics in china is noted in historical records two thousand years ago. its source is the life of the people who love to watch acrobatics. but before liberation, the ruling kuomintang reactionaries denied that acrobatics was an art and reduced it to desperate straits. acrobats were at the bottom rung of the social ladder, discriminated against and persecuted. take myself, family had to send me to a feudal circus troupe in 1942 when i was only six. the boss of the circus, who was money-mad, made me endanger my life by performing high-altitude items. i once fell from a seven-metre-high ladder and broke my collar bone. before i had recovered fully, he made me perform again. i was made to swing by my pigtails from a thick rope.

it was so painful that i saw stars and felt as if thousands of needles were pricking my scalp. a lot of my hair was pulled out by the roots. wasn't that cruel exclamation off stage, i had to serve the boss, working like a beast of burden and was given little food and clothing. i'll never forget those miserable days.

after liberation in 1949, like millions of working people, we acrobats were emancipated politically. the party and government pay close attention to the development of acrobatics. the acrobatic teams roaming the streets of wuhan were merged. itinerant acrobats were organized. the state-run wuhan acrobatic troupe was established in 1953. guided by chairman mao's principle on literature and art "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new" and "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china", acrobatics has been revolutionized. our troupe has gradually become a new-type acrobatic troupe with more than 100 members and given performance tours in over 20 countries of asia, europe, latin america and africa during the past two decades and more. it has helped promote cultural exchange and friendship between the people of china and other countries. during the great proletarian cultural revolution we have introduced many innovations in acrobatic art, guided by chairman mao's article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". thus we have led age-old acrobatics onto the road of serving proletarian politics and workers, peasants and soldiers.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "all our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use."

can acrobatics portray workers, peasants and soldiers? how should it be done? we were confronted with this problem in revolutionizing acrobatic art.

acrobatics consists of feats of agility. it includes handstands with one hand or two hands on a pyramid of chairs, movable ladders and other properties, turning fast somersaults as well as juggling, tumbling and standing on a human pyramid. the props are common articles in the life of the working people such as tables, chairs, benches, ladders, poles, bowls, dishes, plates and jars. they have close ties with people's life. this makes it possible for the art of acrobatics to portray the work and life of workers, peasants and soldiers. on the other hand, the reactionary ruling class in the past regimes besmirched acrobatics and stamped it with the brand of the exploiting classes. it included decadent, vulgar content and feudal, bourgeois and revisionist dross and acrobats were made to perform hair-raising and death-defying stunts. this posed a problem for us in transforming acrobatic art in the image of the proletariat.

we made a concrete analysis of the special traits of acrobatic art in the course of revolutionizing it. we neither mechanically transplanted art forms and the skill of traditional acrobatics nor did we negate them completely. we proceed from the life of workers, peasants and soldiers to draw subjects and present them through acrobatic skills.

"supporting a ladder" is a traditional acrobatic item.

formerly it was merely a stunt with an acrobat supporting a ladder on his shoulder and the other holding himself upside down from the top of the ladder and performing feats of skill and daring. while working with the builders, we drew inspiration from the bustling scenes of activity at construction sites. we made an item "construction site" to show the builders working at high altitudes, laying bricks and painting ceilings and walls. workers, peasants and soldiers like it. we also made use of the skill of balancing on a plank to display the courage of signal workers fighting the tempestuous waves in the course of their work. in another item "training in the air force" we used springboards, somersaults and other traditional acrobatic skills to show the training of people's air force and the bravery and agility of the fighters.

efforts have been made to enrich the content and improve the artistic presentation of the acrobatics by assimilating the strong points of other art forms. skill in traditional items has been refined. previously, the acrobats performed the traditional item "balancing on a plank" on a table. now, the acrobats, through various complex and difficult movements, balance themselves on a moving boat to show signal workers battling against swift currents and surging waves to work in the gorges of the yangtse river.

these innovations result from the efforts of revolutionary acrobats to take the road pointed out by chairman mao in his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art", that is, to be one with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and to remould one's world outlook.

chairman mao teaches that revolutionary artists "must go among the masses; they must for a long period of time unreservedly and whole-heartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle". acting on this teaching of chairman mao's, the acrobats have often gone to factories, the countryside and army barracks to give performances and do manual labour. in this way we have learned a lot from the working people, found new subject matter and composed a number of new items.

more important than this, we have assimilated the fine qualities and deep proletarian feelings of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

this has promoted the revolutionization of our thinking and strengthened our determination to serve them. the workers, peasants and soldiers give us a profound education. their ways and exploits inspire us. they pay attention to helping us. they take the revolution in acrobatics as part of their duty and support our work. they pool ideas and make suggestions to help revolutionize acrobatics. the party and masses praise us as we have made some progress. i was elected deputy to the third national people's congress and happily saw our great leader chairman mao on several occasions. i am determined to dedicate all my life to proletarian acrobatics under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

POWER PLANTS

China Builds More Power Plants

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

seventeen power generating units have gone into operation this year in the 17 big and medium power plants now being built or expanded in china. the capacity of the newly-added equipment is 50 per cent more than that of the same 1971 period.

construction has proceeded quickly thanks to adherence to the mass line, socialist coordination and the formation of command headquarters by the building and designing departments under the unified leadership of party organizations. the workers, cadres and technicians conscientiously carried out the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

chinhuangtao city in hopei province built a new power plant and put the first generating unit into production in about eight and a half months.

in assembling one unit of a power plant in hunan province last february, the masses were organized to study the rapid pace of china's socialist construction and the increasing demand of industry and agriculture for electricity. this fired their enthusiasm and the unit was installed in 35 days, three weeks ahead of schedule. two power plants in peking are being expanded. thanks to improved construction methods, the projects are being built quickly.

SMALL FACTORIES

Central China Province Adds More Small Industry

(NCNA-English Chengchow, May 19, 1972)

the people of central china's honan province now has several thousand small and medium-sized factories and mines, mostly put up self-reliantly during the great proletarian cultural revolution. total industrial output value in 1971 was 2.3 times that in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution started.

gross industrial output before liberation accounted for only two per cent of the province's total output value for industry and agriculture. under the leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao, the people after liberation began to make use of the abundant natural resources to develop local industry.

the first small iron and steel plant was set up in 1958, the big leap forward year, and the plant has

grown into a small iron and steel complex with an annual output of 60,000 tons of iron and 50,000 tons of steel. thirtyfive more small iron and steel plants went up in recent years. pig iron output is eleven times that before the cultural revolution, steel output nearly trebled and output and varieties of rolled steel several fold. the province has started to produce silicon sheet steel.

other industries have also been set up. about a dozen medium-sized machinery plants have gone up. more than 120 counties and cities have small machinery plants. most of the people's communes run agricultural machinery plants or repair workshops. these plants not only make diesel engines, motors and various machines to process side-line produce but also wheel tractors, walking tractors, motor vehicles for agricultural use and complete sets of equipment for small factories.

honan had only one big chemical fertilizer plant before the cultural revolution. fifty small synthetic ammonia plants, each with an annual capacity of 3,000 to 5,000 tons, were built over the past few years. they are all equipped with locally made machinery. forty more are under construction. the number of small cement plants has risen from eight in 1965 to more than 120 at present.

extensive socialist cooperation has tapped the manpower and equipment potential. for example, 43 small and medium-sized factories in just one year turned out all the diverse, complicated machinery and other equipment for a small chemical fertilizer plant and then went into serial production. equipment for small iron and steel plants, coal mines and cement works has been produced in the same way.

many small and medium-sized plants were built with local funds, manpower and material resources, plus necessary help from the state. the chunying machinery plant of chiaotso city was started by 27 housewives and other city-dwellers with little investment. helped by veteran workers from other plants, they worked hard for a few years and turned out more than 70 machines to equip the plant. these include lathes, milling and hobbing machines and heavy presses. the plant is now producing whole sets of equipment for small local industries.

the rapid growth of small and medium industries has accelerated farm mechanization. honan's rural areas now have four times as many tractors, seven times as many diesel engines and eleven times as many machines for processing farm produce and side-line products as before the cultural revolution. two hundred and sixty thousand mechanized pump wells were operating in the province at the end of last year. the figure was 10,000 in 1965. these plus the large numbers of reservoirs, canals, ditches and electric pumping stations built in the past few years have increased the province's irrigated acreage from a million hectares in 1965 to more than 2.66 million hectares.

PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

Visit to People's Commune in Tienshan Mountains

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 19, 1972)

kazakh herdsmen of the tungfeng people's commune in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region are in the midst of spring lambing. herds are grazing after passing the winter safely.

the commune is situated at the northern foot of the tienshan mountains. the herdsmen of kazakh nationality led a poverty-stricken life before liberation under repression by the kuomintang reactionaries and local bribal chieftains.

the herdsmen achieved liberation in 1949 under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao. they then started on the broad road of socialist collectivization by setting up mutual-aid teams and cooperatives. the prosperity of this livestock breeding area is growing thanks to loans and the supply of means of production by the state. the tungfeng people's commune of 800 households was set up in 1958 in response to chairman mao's great call "people's communes are fine." even greater advances have been made in production since then.

i interviewed veteran herdsman hasmu. he told me how the herdsmen organized their first mutual-aid team in 1952 in response to chairman mao's call "get organized exclamation" hasmu took the lead in organizing a livestock breeding cooperative in 1955. it later became a production brigade of the commune. hasmu is the brigade's party branch secretary. the brigade has become outstanding in the commune.

the kazakh herdsmen used to be nomads. with the founding of the people's commune, they decided to rely on their collective strength to put up sheds for the animals and build settlements.

in blinding wind in the dead of winter, the herdsmen climbed mountains 2,800 metres above sea level to fell trees. they also went to the banks of rivers to bring back stones. they worked hard several years to build bridges, roads, houses and animal sheds. the summer and winter grazing grounds were linked by a fenced passageway 25 kilometres long. measures were taken to treat and prevent animal diseases and fodder was laid in for winter. the commune had three times as many livestock last year as in the early period of cooperation.

the commune has 54 technicians in charge of insemination and improving the breeds. most of the commune's animals are of fine breeds. 80 per cent of the sheep are well-known fine hair sinkiang breed.

with the expansion of animal husbandry, the herdsmen wanted to become self-sufficient in grain and fodder. sinkiang's pastoral areas before liberation had grown virtually no grain. the herdsmen had to buy grain from other parts of the country. when the herdsmen

proposed to grow grain themselves, some people objected and said that they should concentrate on animal husbandry. agriculture was for the peasants to do, they argued, saying it had been like that from ancient times. commune cadres organized the herdsmen to discuss the matter. they came to understand that as livestock breeding develops it must be supported by agriculture, and a developed livestock breeding, in turn, stimulates agriculture.

over 300 kazakh herdsmen began early in 1965 to reclaim wasteland and built water conservancy projects every winter and spring for several consecutive years. they completed cement and pebble-lined irrigation ditches with a total length of 27 kilometres as well as two small reservoirs. melted snow from the tienshan mountains irrigates over 1,600 hectares of farmland. the grain output has increased year by year. the commune became basically self-sufficient in grain and fodder last year. its own wheat milled by the commune now is a staple.

along with the growth of the collective economy and the commune's public accumulation funds, the herdsmen's living conditions have steadily improved. take the former poor herdsman lamachan whom i visited on a sunday. his house was neat and bright and the walls plastered. several silk quilts and coloured blankets were on the bed. his wife left her work at the sewing machine to invite me to have milk tea as soon as i entered the house. the two daughters of lamachan are school children. they switched off their transistor radio to join in the conversation. lamachan said: "in the old days, i couldn't offer you of any guest milk tea. my two sons and i didn't have enough food and clothing although we worked from dawn to dusk tending the herdowner's cattle all year round. the cruel herdowner once falsely accused that i had stolen something from his house and on that pretext refused to pay me wages for half a year and even beat me up." lamachan had been a hired hand for 25 years before liberation.

goods were scarce and prices soared in sinkiang before liberation. one brick of tea cost the equivalent of four sheep, and one metre of printed cotton cloth, ten kilogrammes of wool. but now, a state-owned shop in the commune has an ample supply of daily necessities, and sundry goods and prices are stable. four bricks of tea cost the equivalent of one sheep and three metres of printed cotton cloth one kilogramme of wool.

the veteran herdsman said with pleasure that the living standards of his family were steadily rising. his eldest son is a lumberjack. the second became a shop assistant after finishing junior middle school. the third has joined the people's liberation army. he and his fourth son are tending herds for the production team. he himself was elected an outstanding herdsman of the commune and the production brigade on five occasions.

"we kazakh herdsmen owe what we have today to the wise leadership of chairman mao," he concluded.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the per household income in the commune has averaged 920 yuan a year. this is 500 yuan more than that at the time of cooperation. eighty per cent of the herdsmen'' families have hand sewing machines, and 70 per cent of them have transistor radios, clocks and watches.

Nankou, where the commune office is located, was a poor mountain village with some 20 mud hovels before liberation. It has become a prosperous town with neat rows of new houses, a factory to repair and make farm and animal husbandry implements, a flour mill and milk processing shop, a bank, post office and shops.

The growth of the collective economy has brought the development of the commune's cultural, educational and medical work. The commune has set up three primary schools, a middle school and 14 mobile schools which hold classes in tents. All the school-age children are studying. Total enrolment has reached more than 1,100 in the commune. Before liberation, the people had no medical attention. And now the commune is equipped with a clinic and health centres, and all production teams have their own bare-foot doctors.

There are evening film shows given by the commune's mobile projection team and performances of songs and dances by amateur art troupes.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ballet Troupe Visits Shaoshan

(NCNA-English Changsha, May 19, 1972)

the ballet troupe of the opera theatre of albania led by mantho bala, vice-minister of education and culture and chairman of the arts and culture committee, today visited shaoshan, chairman mao tsetung's home village.

the shaoshan people warmly welcomed the albanian comrades-in-arms when they arrived by special train in the company of li chen-chun, vice-chairman of the hunan provincial revolutionary committee, ma chi, a leading member of the hunan branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and su ming, vice-chairman of the changsha municipal revolutionary committee. the welcomers at the railway station beat drums and gongs, sang revolutionary songs, waved bouquets and coloured streamers and shouted: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the chinese and albanian peoples exclamation" . "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

greeting the albanian comrades-in-arms at the railway station were ma yu-ching, vice-chairman of the shaoshan district revolutionary committee, wang en-hsing, member of its standing committee, and mao ti-chiu, secretary of the shaoshan brigade branch of the communist party of china.

the albanian comrades viewed chairman mao's birthplace and the exhibition hall attached to it. they said: when we were in albania, we longed to visit chairman mao's home village. now it has come true. the local people said to the albanian comrades-in-arms: the militant friendship between the people of china and albania is founded by chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha and cemented in the protracted struggle against imperialism and revisionism. we will always unite, fight and win victory together with the albanian people.

during their visit there, the albanian comrades-in-arms joined the local commune members in field work.

after their visit to shaoshan, the albanian comrades-in-arms left for shanghai by special train today. they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by comrades li chen-chun, ma chi, su ming and others, as well as shaoshan people.

during their stay in changsha, the albanian comrades-in-arms gave two performances of the ballet "daughter of the highlands". they visited the hunan provincial no. 1 teachers institute and chingshuitang, site of the once hunan regional committee of the chinese communist party, where chairman mao carried out revolutionary activities in his early years. they visited a factory and saw a puppet shadow show.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet in Honor of Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 18, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, this evening strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its recent crimes of escalating the war of aggression in viet nam. speaking at a banquet given here by the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, he declared that no matter what action u.s. imperialism would adopt, it can never make the heroic khmer people retreat, and the three indochinese peoples will only advance and advance again until u.s. imperialism is swept away from indochina.

the banquet given in honour of samdech and mme. sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and cambodia. wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech. on behalf of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, chinese people's liberation army units stationed in kirin and the people of all nationalities of the whole province, he extended a hearty welcome and high respects to samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests, and expressed warm congratulations to the cambodian people on their brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

wang huai-hsiang said: the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys are not reconciled to their defeat. of late, u.s. president nixon flagrantly ordered the mining of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, the cutting off of its land and water communications and the intensification of air and naval strikes in a vain attempt to save u.s. imperialism from defeat by taking new military adventure. this escalation of the war is a grave provocation not only against the vietnamese people but also against all indochinese peoples and the people of the whole world. however, it can neither subdue nor deceive the heroic indochinese peoples. such military adventures of u.s. imperialism in escalating its war of aggression can only arouse them to still firmer resistance and arouse the people of the world to still stronger opposition. we are firmly convinced that in the face of the united struggle of the three indochinese peoples, any war escalation by u.s. imperialism will meet with complete defeat. victory will certainly belong to the heroic people of cambodia, viet nam and laos.

wang huai-hsiang stated that the people of kirin, like the people of the whole country, will firmly follow chairman mao's great call issued in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970, and resolutely support the cambodian people and other peoples of indochina in their struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. he said: "we are determined to grasp revolution and promote production and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in fulfilling all tasks. we will

resolutely support the indochinese peoples in carrying their war of resistance through to the end till final victory is won, so long as u.s. imperialism does not stop its war of aggression in indochina."

samdech sihanouk said in his speech: our explanation of the arch-criminal decision of u.s. president richard nixon on conducting a massive air war against the democratic republic of viet nam and his more recent and still more criminal decision on imposing a complete blockade of the coasts of the d.r.v.n., a decision which violates all international laws and rules of international law, is as follows: nixon and the whole world know that the three indochinese peoples have already virtually won this large-scale war in indochina that was provoked by u.s. imperialism, and it is precisely because nixon knows that he will inevitably lose the war that he has made these two arch-criminal decisions on attacking the d.r.v.n. in an attempt to reduce this fraternal country, which is our glorious comrade-in-arms, to cinders and bring it back to the stone age. but our brothers of north viet nam have already made arrangements several months in advance in order to deal with this war escalation of nixon's. as his excellency chairman mao tsetung has said, this is but the last struggle, the last struggle of a paper tiger which is going to die inevitably. therefore, the three indochinese peoples have taken all the measures to combine our victorious offensives on the three fronts of viet nam, cambodia and laos. no matter what nixon does, he can never escape a total defeat, and that defeat will be inflicted on him not only by our three indochinese peoples, but also by the people's republic of china, our great, vast, very strong, reliable and invincible rear area, because our victories are also yours. as it was well said by his excellency premier chou en-lai at the end of the historic summit conference of the three indochinese peoples on april 25, 1970: china and indochina, together we will work hard, together we will fight, and together we will win victory.

samdech sihanouk said: i take this happy occasion to express here in changchun the most respectful and grateful thoughts to his excellency chairman mao tsetung, for his incomparable support and his historic call of may 20, 1970 which is the point of departure toward the resounding victories, joint victories of our three indochinese peoples and the great chinese people against u.s. imperialism.

in this first half of 1972, we have won victories of very great strategic importance. these victories have shown and will show the whole world that our victory is irreversible and that, whatever nixon and u.s. imperialism may do to save the puppet regime of phnompenh from its inevitable doom, they will never succeed in making us, our heroic people's armed forces, that is to say, our heroic khmer people, to retreat. shoulder to shoulder with our two neighbouring peoples, we will only advance and advance again until u.s. imperialism is tossed into the sea and swept away from indochina.

among the guests attending the banquet were chau seng and thiounn mumm, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were:

hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress;

leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees and people's liberation army units, including juan po-sheng, cheng chi-chiao, hsiao tao-sheng, ho yu-fa, chang ying, yao tien-lu, hsu chung-yu, chang chi-hui and su chun-lu, and comrade chao cheng; and

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling.

this afternoon, samdech and mme. sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests visited the changchun film studio in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and wang huai-hsiang.

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Attend Soiree in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 19, 1972)

the kirin provincial revolutionary committee sponsored a soiree this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk.

special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests attended.

accompanying samdech and mme. sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife; and leading members of chinese people's liberation army units stationed in kirin province and the changchun municipal revolutionary committee juan po-sheng, ho yu-fa, su chun-lu and others.

samdech and mme. sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests received a standing ovation as they entered the theatre. the local artists presented "remembrance of china", a song composed by samdech sihanouk, and songs and dances depicting the cambodian people's struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, other chinese songs and dances and acrobatics.

at the end of the performance, samdech and mme. sihanouk and special envoy ieng sary, in the company of hsu hsiang-chien and wang huai-hsiang, went on stage, presented the artists with a basket of flowers and congratulated them on their success, and had photographs taken with them.

chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife yang ling attended the soiree.

samdech and mme. sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests this morning visited the changchun no. 1 motor vehicle plant in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, wang huai-hsiang and su chun-lu. they were accorded a warm welcome by workers and their family members, totalling over 10,000. the welcomers beat drums and gongs, danced and waved the national flags of china and cambodia and bouquets to show their sincere friendship for the cambodian people.

the distinguished guests inspected the engine, general assembly and car workshops. samdech sihanouk praised the workers and staff for the successes they had achieved in expanding the enterprise and in production under chairman mao's guidance and kind attention.

accompanied by wang huai-hsiang and su chun-lu, special envoy ieng sary and other cambodian guests visited a railway carriage factory and a lock-making factory in the afternoon and were warmly received.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Government Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

the canadian government aviation delegation left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

on the delegation is wervyn mathew fleming, deputy administrator of the air transportation's administration of the canadian ministry of transportation.

the guests were seen off at the airport by ma jen-hui, deputy director general of the general civil aviation administration of china, and leading members of chinese departments including cheng chi-hung, wang kuang-tsai and liu yuan-hsiung.

present at the airport were r.e. collins, leader of the delegation and canadian ambassador to china, and officials of the canadian embassy in peking.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had friendly discussions with the chinese department concerned on technical matters relating to air traffic between the two countries and initial agreement has been reached.

CHINA AND CHILE

Members of Chilean Government Economic Delegation Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

two members of the economic delegation of the government of the republic of chile arrived in peking by air this evening. they are gonzalo martner, minister-director general of the chilean presidential office of national planning, and kurt dreckmann, vice-executive president of the corporation for the development of production of chile.

greeting them at the airport were chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned wu fan-wu, fang hsiao, cheng fei, sun so-chang, yu chin-chi and teng yun-hsing.

present were those members of the chilean delegation who had arrived earlier.

chilean ambassador to china armando uribe a. and diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

CHINA AND CUBA

Cuban National Gymnastic Team Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

the cuban national gymnastic team left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. leader of the team is aldides aguilera laboles, chief of the sports activities section of the oriente institute of sports, physical education and recreation.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations li ching-chuan, wu fan-wu, lin chen, hsin cheng, chao hsi-wu and tsou po-hsien as well as chinese gymnasts and coaches.

cuban ambassador to china jesus barreiro gonzalez was also present.

ambassador barreiro gave banquet on may 18 on the occasion of the team's visit to china. guests at the banquet included leading members of chinese organizations concerned and chinese gymnasts and coaches.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Arrives in Budapest

(NCNA-English Budapest, May 18, 1972)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and his party arrived here by air today. he was invited to visit the 1972 budapest international fair and pay a friendly visit to hungary.

on his departure, vice-minister chen chieh was seen off at the peking airport by pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned li ting-chuan and kao lu.

godor ferenc, hungarian ambassador to china, and simon ferenc, commercial counsellor of the hungarian embassy, were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Iran

(NCNA-English Tehran, May 19, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with wang fu-yung as leader, and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin as deputy leaders, arrived here from turkey by air yesterday for a friendly visit to iran at the invitation of the iranian table tennis federation.

the chinese team was met at the airport by amir abbas amin, president of the iranian table tennis federation, and iranian table tennis players. chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and other diplomats of the chinese embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

yoshimi furui, member of the lower house of the diet of the japanese liberal democratic party, and his secretary hiroyuki kanayama arrived here today for a friendly visit.

they were greeted at the airport by liu hsi-wen, leading member of the china-japan memorandum trade office, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, hsiao hsiang-chien, wu shu-tung, lin po, ting min, wang hsiao-hsien and shih chih-yi.

ichizo kimura, managing director of the kansai chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, who is now visiting china, yoshizo yasuda, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office, and other japanese friends were present.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Nagasaki, Japan

(NCNA-English Nagasaki, May 18, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation was given a rousing welcome when it arrived at nagasaki from nagoya on may 15.

among those who received the delegation were: kanichi kubo, governor of nagasaki prefecture who is head of the host committee; taro mizogama, president of the nagasaki prefectural table tennis association; yoshitake morohashi, mayor of nagasaki city; and tobi miyazaki, speaker of the nagasaki municipal assembly. representatives of the trade unions and the prefectural organizations of the japanese socialist, komei and democratic socialist parties were also present. japanese friends from all walks of life, korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents all joined the welcoming party. people crowded the route from the airport to downtown nagasaki, cheering the chinese guests as they drove past.

the prefectural host committee gave a grand cocktail party that same evening in honour of the chinese table tennis delegation. kanichi kubo, taro mizogama, kinkazu saionji and a number of representatives of various circles spoke at the party, extending a warm welcome to the chinese guests. they also hoped that the friendship between the people and sportsmen of japan and china will be further strengthened through the delegation's goodwill visit.

kubo said that he adhered to the three political principles regarding relations between china and japan and maintains that there is only one china and that the government of the people's republic of china is the only legal government representing china. he expressed the hope that diplomatic relations between japan and china will in the nearest possible future be restored.

head of the chinese table tennis delegation hsu yin-sheng said at the party, "the chinese table tennis delegation has particularly warm feelings for nagasaki. although this is our first visit to the city we have already made many new friends." he added that the members of our delegation will learn with prudence from the japanese people and sportsmen and work strenuously for the consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the following evening, the second friendship match between the chinese and japanese players was played in the nagasaki international gymnasium. 4,000 spectators watched a men's single, a women's single and a women's double. the japanese players were: tokio tasaka, mitsuru kono, toshiaki furukawa, shigeo ito, nobuhiko sasegawa, yujiro konno, yukie ozeki, mino hamada, yasuko konno, mieko hirano and mieko fukuno. the chinese players were: li ching-kuang, hsu shao-fa, hsiao tso-yun, li li, feng meng-ya, hu yu-lan and chou pao-chin. after these contests, the chinese and japanese players joined forces in a men's mixed double. friendly matches were also played between four nagasaki players and chinese players. the excellence of the play of both japanese and chinese players won rounds of applause from the spectators. a warm atmosphere of friendship prevailed throughout the gymnasium.

on the morning of may 17, some of the members of the chinese table tennis delegation had a get-together with the workers of the nagasaki plant of the mitsubishi electric machinery company and staff of the nagasaki local savings bureau. the chinese players also had talks with workers and women activists in nagasaki prefecture. in the afternoon, the chinese sportsmen joined the japanese friends in a motor-launch tour of nagasaki bay.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

guajardo roberto, president of the confederation of employers of mexico, and 66 other mexican friends concluded their visit to peking and left here by air yesterday for a tour of southern china before going home.

before coming to peking, they had attended china's 1972 spring export commodities fair in kwangchow.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Mongolian Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

the mongolian government trade delegation led by d. tserensamga, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here for home by train today after a visit to china.

it was seen off at the railway station by li chiang, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned kao lu, cheng to-pin and hsu chien-kuo.

mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram was present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo, Comrade Yu Li-chun Meet and Fete New Zealand Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and comrade yu li-chun this evening met and feted the visiting new zealand friend wolfgang rosenberg, reader of the department of economics of university of canterbury of new zealand. hosts and guest had a friendly conversation.

present at the meeting and banquet was new zealand friend rewi alley. also present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including chou pei-yuan, wang chuan-pin and wang chih-fan.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Transport Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

the four-member korean transport delegation left here for home by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is chong tae hyok, director of the foreign transportation corporation of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by pai chun-ching, general manager of the china ocean shipping company, pang chih-chiang, general manager of the china national foreign trade transportation corporation, and others.

choi yong man, first secretary (commercial) of the korean embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Ambassador to Peru Gives Reception in Honor of Mme. Consuelo Gonzalez De Velasco

(NCNA-English Peking, May 18, 1972)

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru, gave a reception yesterday evening in honour of madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco, wife of the peruvian president, minister of fishery javier tantalean vanini, minister of industry and commerce alberto jimenez de lucio, and other members of the peruvian government delegation led by the two ministers, after their return from a visit to china, according to a lima report.

madame consuelo gonzalez de velasco and the peruvian government delegation paid a visit to china in the latter half of april.

among the 130 or more distinguished peruvian guests present at the reception were minister of power and mining jorge fernandez maldonado, minister of housing ramon arrospide mejia, minister of foreign affairs miguel angel de la flor valle, chief of the national system of aid to social mobilisation leonida rodrigues figueroa, secretary general of the ministry of foreign affairs carlos garcia bedoya and mayor of lima eduardo dibos.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Arrives in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, May 18, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation, with chuang tse-tung as head and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads, arrived here today by plane from mexico city for a friendly visit at the invitation of the peruvian table tennis association.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were coronel cesar betalleluz, president of the peruvian table

tennis association, manuel jesus orbegozo, president of the peru-china friendship and cultural institute, players of the peruvian table tennis team and other peruvian personages.

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru, and other officials of the chinese embassy were present.

representatives of overseas chinese were also present.

when leaving mexico city, the delegation was seen off at the airport by helios farrell, president of the mexican table tennis association, guillermo nasser, president of the host committee, juan larios, president of the mexico-china friendship association, and mexican table tennis players and other personages.

present also was the chinese trade delegation led by li chuan which is paying a visit to mexico.

CHINA AND RWANDA

China-Rwanda Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

an economic and technical cooperation agreement was signed between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of rwanda in kigali on may 13, according to a report from the rwandan capital.

the agreement was signed by charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in kigali li fang-ping and rwandan minister of international cooperation augustin munyaneza on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing were rwandan minister of agriculture and livestock damien nkezabera and secretary of state for planning emmanuel hitayezu and other rwandan officials as well as hsing lu, head, and all members, of the chinese economic and technical study group.

CHINA AND SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

the sierra leone government trade delegation led by saidu atieu fofanah, minister of trade and industry, left here for home via shanghai by air this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

it was given a warm send-off at the airport by pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; nan tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned, including ho kung-kai, hsi yen-sheng, chu kai-yin and li kuei, as well as more than 2,000 people and militiamen of the capital.

also present were diplomatic officials of the sierra leone embassy in peking.

peking airport flew the national flags of sierra leone and china. when minister fofanah and the other distinguished guests arrived at the airport and went round to greet the well-wishers, people waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted slogans to express the profound feelings of the chinese people for the people of sierra leone.

the delegation was accompanied on the trip to shanghai by chao li-hsiang, deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

during their stay in peking, the sierra leone guests visited factories and an army unit, and viewed sites.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Sudan to Celebrate Anniversary of Sudanese Revolution

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

a chinese government delegation left here for khartoum by air today to participate in the celebrations of the third anniversary of the sudanese revolution and pay a friendly visit to the democratic republic of the sudan. head of the delegation is pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and deputy heads are yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan (already in khartoum), and yu ting, deputy political commissar of the armoured force of the chinese people's liberation army. members of the delegation are tsui chien, deputy director of the west asian and african

affairs department of the foreign ministry, chao chun-cheng, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and wang ming-chun, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade (already abroad).

present at the airport to see the delegation off were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; ho ying, vice-foreign minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; lin piao, deputy commander of the armoured force of the p.l.a.; and leading members of departments concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, ho kung-kai, chu kai-yin and hu wei-hsin.

abdelwahab zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china, was also present.

the sudanese ambassador gave a cocktail party yesterday evening in honour of the leaving chinese government delegation. vice-foreign minister ho ying was present.

SUPERPOWER POLITICS

Developing Forces Will Defeat Decadent Reactionary Forces

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

"the developing forces will certainly defeat the decadent reactionary forces" is the title of a commentary by a group of workers of the chinhuangtao port administration. the commentary reads:

in his may 20, 1970 statement, our great leader chairman mao said, "innumerable facts prove that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history."

as all contradictory things in the world transform themselves into each other, so do a small and weak aggressed nation and a big and strong aggressor nation in the course of revolutionary struggle and in international relations. the decadent forces, though outwardly strong, will be defeated by the seemingly weak, new-emerging forces. this great truth has been borne out by numerous historical facts.

the british empire which called itself an empire "where the sun never sets" in the 18th and 19th centuries, had in pursuance of the gunboat policy once seized many colonies abroad with a total area more than a hundred times that

of the british isles. with the upsurge of the national liberation movement of the oppressed colonial nations, british imperialism was driven back to the british isles from one place after another. the reputed empire "where the sun never sets" has nowadays been declining like a "setting sun".

in the 1930's and 1940's when japan emerged as one of the few imperialist powers in the world, it occupied not only a half of china but also nearly all western pacific. yet the same imperialist japan was eventually defeated by the chinese people, who fought heroically in the war of resistance following the correct line of our great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, and through the joint struggle of the peoples of the world and the coordinate action of the international anti-fascist forces.

adolf hitler, the arch german fascist, had the mad desire to conquer europe and the whole world and in a few months the bulk of europe was overrun by the nazis aggressor army. but his pipe dream of a nazi empire was soon exploded and he himself met his doom under the shattering blows of the soviet people and other revolutionary peoples of the world.

historical developments have dealt crushing blows at the reactionary forces which tried to rule and lord it over the world and swept all the former "overlords" mercilessly into the garbage heap of history. the seemingly weaker forces, in the course of life-and-death struggle against the dark forces, will get themselves tempered, grow from strength to strength and win final victory. this is the irresistible law of history.

out of their class nature, the reactionaries representing the dark forces are unable and unwilling to learn from the lesson of history. despite the developments up to now, the 1970's, u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism are still indulging in the fond dream of striving to dominate the whole world between themselves.

the two superpowers are colluding and at the same time contending with each other. they are carrying out expansion and aggression everywhere in asia, africa and latin america and even europe; their fleets are plying the mediterranean, the indian ocean, the atlantic and the pacific.

history is developing and the world is progressing. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible trend of history today. since the german and japanese fascist policy of seeking hegemony had gone to ruin before the might of the people several decades ago, the u.s. imperialist and soviet revisionist policy of seeking hegemony at the present day is still less feasible.

this is shown deeply by an important trend in international class struggle and international relations in recent years. the trend is: more and more medium-sized and small countries are joining forces to oppose the hegemony and power politics of the two superpowers; countries of the third world are playing an increasingly positive role in international affairs; and all the countries and people suffering from aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying by the two superpowers are forming a broad united front.

u.s. imperialism frantically launched the war in indochina, thinking that it could swallow viet nam, laos and cambodia in one go. but contrary to its intentions, it has only made the fifty million people of the three indochinese countries unite still more closely to fight against it and they have brought about an excellent situation through fighting. far from being able to swallow indochina, u.s. imperialism has been badly mauled on the indochinese battlefield.

at the 26th session of the united nations general assembly last year, various countries not only made a breakthrough in the u.s. government obstruction by adopting with an overwhelming majority the resolution restoring to china of her lawful rights in the united nations and expelling forthwith the chiang kai-shek clique from the united nations and all the organizations under it, but also acted against the will of soviet social-imperialism by adopting with an overwhelming majority of 104 votes the resolution demanding a ceasefire and troop withdrawal between india and pakistan.

in recent years, various african countries have made great efforts to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, oppose racial discrimination and support the struggle of the oppressed nations in africa. an increasing number of african countries have voiced on more and more occasions together with the medium-sized and small countries in other continents the powerful opposition of the third world to the power politics and hegemony of the superpowers. the latin american countries and people are safeguarding more and more firmly their rights over the territorial waters of 200 nautical miles, protecting their own resources and opposing the hegemony of the superpowers. the tendency is growing in the balkan countries and the countries along the coast of the mediterranean and malacca straits to struggle for national independence and sovereignty and against the power politics of the superpowers.

friedrich engels had pointed out: no one can enslave a nation without punishment. the two "superpowers", u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, are the arch criminals of today in enslaving the weak and small nations, and the rise in struggle of the new emerging and developing forces is precisely a due punishment to them. hope for the future of the world rests on the people of all countries and the new emerging and developing forces. despite the baring of their fangs and showing of their claws today, the u.s. and soviet overlords are very weak by nature and are nothing but paper tigers. as long as the revolutionary people fight them courageously and unite to form a mighty revolutionary torrent, the criminal dyke of the superpowers will certainly be breached. end

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry for Home Affairs Leaves Peking for Nanking and Other Places

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs, wound up its visit in peking and left here by train today to tour nanking and other places. the delegation is accompanied by su chieh, chinese vice-minister of communications.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura is with the delegation on the tour.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by yang chieh, minister, and kuo lu, vice-minister, of communications; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; liu fu-chih, vice-minister of public security; and leading members of departments concerned including chang shu, shih kuang-ping and chiang ming.

present at the station were also officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

during their stay in peking, the distinguished tanzanian guests visited a people's commune, the peking railway station and places of historical interest.

Yeh Chien-ying, Wang Shu-sheng, Wang Hsin-ting, Ho Ying Meet Tanzanian Military Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission; wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with geoffrey oscar mhagama, junior minister of defence and national service of tanzania, and all members of the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania he is leading.

present were members of the delegation lieutenant colonel geoffrey ishosho mareatle, major hilary michael ruanda, major linus emilian njogopa, and captain stephen william kotta. present were also m.a. foum, counsellor, and major t.a.m. simba, military attache, of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned chai cheng-wen, wang yueh-hsi, lu kuei and hu wei-hsin.

Leader of Tanzanian Military Delegation Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

_____ geoffrey oscar mhagama, leader of the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania and junior minister of defence and national service, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were wang shu-sheng, vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading members of various p.l.a. services and arms, the p.l.a. peking units and peking garrison, and of government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including pan yen, hsueh shao-ching, kung tsung-chou, yang kun-shan, hu chi-tsai, pieh tsu-hou, lung chen-piao, chen hsiang, wang yi-chin, lu tsun-fu, chai cheng-wen, wang yueh-hsi, lu kuei, wang an-chu, han hsu, wen yeh-chan, hu wei-hsin, hsiang chien and chen ta-yuan.

present were m.a. foum, counsellor, major t.a.m. simba, military attache, and other diplomatic officials, of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

mhagama was the first to speak at the banquet. he said, "the welcome we have received in china proves that under the leadership of chairman mao and president julius k. nyerere, our two countries and two armies have established their friendship on a solid basis."

dwelling on the development of national economy and the strengthening of the national defence army by the tanzanian people through self-reliance, he said, "we highly value the assistance given by china, because it increases our confidence in achieving complete liberation, in shaking off poverty and attaining prosperity and courage to struggle." if we work hard, we will be able to win victory, he emphasized.

"we hold that our country cannot achieve genuine independence if there are still regions under imperialist and colonialist oppression on the african continent," he declared. he voiced firm support for the people of mozambique, angola, guinea (bissau), namibia, zimbabwe and azania in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and racial discrimination.

mhagama denounced u.s. imperialism for its criminal acts of mining the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam and wantonly bombing viet nam. he pointed out emphatically that the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia stand firm and show the heroic spirit of daring to oppose atrocious imperialism of all descriptions and its running dogs. they are bound to win liberation, he said.

in his speech vice-minister wang shu-sheng said: the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania held sincere talks with us during its visit to china. the two sides exchanged views on further strengthening their friendly relations and cooperation. the delegation toured factories, people's communes and army units and

received a warm welcome from chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. its visit.to china has promoted our mutual understanding and is of great significance for strengthening the friendship between the peoples and armies of china and tanzania and developing the friendly relations and cooperation between them.

vice-minister wang shu-sheng denounced u.s. imperialism for ordering the mining of the ports of the democratic republic of viet nam, the cutting off of its land and water communications and the intensification of air and naval strikes. he said, "this is a grave escalation of the war. however, it cannot cow the heroic vietnamese people but serves to strengthen the determination of the people of viet nam and other indochinese countries to fight on against aggression and carry the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation through to the end."

wang shu-sheng thanked the tanzanian people and the people of all countries friendly to china for their sympathy and support to the revolutionary cause of the chinese people. he extended firm support to the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, to the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle for national rights and the recovery of lost territories, to the african people in their struggle to win and safeguard national independence and racial equality.

he declared: "we will always stand by the countries of the third world in the struggle against the plots of the superpowers to divide up the world and dominate the destiny of the world. the tanzanian people may rest assured that the chinese people will always side with -17- them in their struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, defend national independence and build their country."

the chinese vice-minister asked the distinguished tanzanian guests to bring home the deep friendly feelings of the chinese people and p.l.a. commanders and fighters for the tanzanian people and tanzanian people's defence forces.

military attaches of various embassies in china were present at the banquet.

Tanzanian Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

the military delegation of the united republic of tanzania led by geoffrey oscar mhagama, junior minister of defence and national service, left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning. it will then leave kwangchow for home after its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by wang shu-sheng, chinese vice-minister of national defence; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese

people's liberation army; chang ling-pin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and leading members of other departments concerned, including pan yen, hsueh shao-ching, kung tsung-chou, yang kun-shan, hu chi-tsai, pieh tsu-hou, tung chen-piao, chen hsiang, wang yi-chih, lu tsun-fu, chai cheng-wen, lu kuei, wang an-chu and ho kung-kai; and two thousand p.l.a. commanders and fighters and peking militiamen.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and tanzania. when junior minister mhagama and the other distinguished tanzanian guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, people, carrying streamers inscribed with slogans, beat drums and cymbals and shouted slogans. they voiced their firm support for tanzania in its struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and wished that the friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries constantly develop.

m. a. foum, counsellor of the tanzanian embassy in peking, and military attaches of the embassies of various countries in peking were also present.

wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence, and major t.a.m. simba, military attache of the tanzanian embassy here, accompanied the delegation to kwangchow.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Protocol on Supplement to China-Tunisia Trade Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 19, 1972)

a protocol on the supplement to the trade agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the republic of tunisia was signed here today.

chinese vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang attended the signing ceremony.

prior to the ceremony, vice-minister li chiang met and had a friendly conversation with mohamed jomaa, director of the trade department of the ministry of national economy of tunisia, and all members of the tunisian trade delegation he is leading.

hsi yeh-sheng, deputy director of a department of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and director mohamed jomaa signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the meeting and the signing ceremony were:

members of the tunisian trade delegation mohamed bousbia, tahar sioud, ferid mouldi, ahmed nabi and aly kaaniche; and

leading members of chinese departments concerned ho kung-kai, chang ting-yu, li yung-ting, wang wei-tsai, li chiao, wang wen-tien and lu ke.

after the signing ceremony, li chiang gave a banquet to entertain all members of the tunisian trade delegation.

Chinese Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets Tunisian Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei this morning met and had a friendly conversation with mohamed jomaa, director of the trade department of the ministry of national economy of tunisia, and the tunisian trade delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned including ho kung-kai and hsi yeh-sheng.

Tunisian Trade Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

the tunisian trade delegation led by mohamed jomaa, director of the trade department of the ministry of national economy of tunisia, concluded its friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today via kwangchow.

seeing the tunisian guests off at the airport were leading members of department concerned, including hsi yeh-sheng, chang ting-yu and li yung-ting.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Table Tennis Team Ends Visit to Turkey

(NCNA-English Ankara, May 19, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team led by wang fu-yung left istanbul yesterday for iran after a week-long friendly visit to turkey.

president of the turkish table tennis federation ali abali and other turkish friends saw the chinese team off at the airport. hsia hung, counsellor of the chinese embassy in turkey, was also present. the chinese table tennis team held the last exhibition matches in istanbul yesterday. the excellent performance of the chinese players won prolonged applause. after the performance, many spectators asked the players for autograph as souvenir and many others waited at the gate of the stadium to see them off. the chinese players waved to the turkish friends.

on may 15, the chinese team had a friendly match with the men's team of mersin, southern turkey. the chinese players also gave women's singles, men's singles and men's doubles exhibition matches. the good sportsmanship and excellent performance of the players of the two teams won praises from the spectators.

among the spectators were bayram getin, governor of mersin province, nevzat setel, commander of the armed forces of the mersin region, other government officials and prominent personages.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

President Kaunda of Zambia Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lusaka, May 19, 1972)

president kaunda of zambia yesterday received chinese ambassador to zambia chin li-chen at the state house and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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* NATIONAL *
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UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Grasp the Laws and Do A Good Job of Consolidating and Improving Universal Education

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1972)

Gist of contents:

In order to do a good job of consolidating and improving universal education, the leaders of Sanpaihu brigade, Hsiangho hsien, Hopei Province, went deep into realities to make investigation and study. They discovered that: the girls are more transitory than the boys; students of higher grades are more transitory than students of lower grades; more students leave at the beginning of a school term than toward the end of a school term; and students who did poorly in their studies were more likely to drop out than students who did well.

In view of this state of affairs, they took prompt action to resolve the contradictions arising in the course of universal education and to consolidate and improve universal education continuously, thereby guaranteeing that the overwhelming majority of students of suitable school age could stay on and finish their five-year course.

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Sanpaihu brigade, Wupaihu commune, Hsiangho hsien, Hopei Province, has 114 households comprising 604 people, of whom 149 are school students. In and after 1969, children of suitable school age in this brigade have entered school. In the past few years, the overwhelming majority of the students have been able to persevere in finishing the five-year course of studies.

It has not been all plain sailing for this brigade to popularize elementary education relatively early and to consolidate and improve such education continuously. This brigade has gone through a course of struggle which led it from not being consolidated to being gradually consolidated. During this course of struggle, the Party branch of Sanpaihu brigade has fully understood the far-reaching significance of popularizing elementary education and further strengthened its leadership over popularization of education.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "When you do anything, unless you understand its actual circumstances, its nature and its relations to other things, you will not know the laws governing it, or know how to do it, or be able to do it well," the Party branch of Sanpaihu brigade went deep into realities to make investigation and study while popularizing education. It discovered that: Among the school-aged children, the girls were more transitory than the boys; students of higher grades were more transitory than students of lower grades; more students left at the beginning of a school term than toward the end of a school term; students who did poorly in their studies were more likely to drop out than students who did well. On the basis of its understanding of the objective conditions, it actively resolved contradictions arising in the course of popularizing education, making it possible to consolidate and improve universal education continuously.

More girls drop out than boys. In 1969, after the school-age children of this brigade were admitted to school, because the leadership did not understand deeply the work of consolidating and improving education and did not tightly grasp this work, the dropout rate of students was very high and the situation was rather serious.

This attracted the close attention of the Party branch. Through deep-going investigation and study, it discovered that girls made up 70 percent of the dropped out students. The principal cause was that the pernicious influence of the "theory that going to school is useless" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type and of the feudal idea of "attaching greater importance to sons than daughters" had not been totally wiped out. Moreover, some families had many children and the parents often kept the girls at home to help in household work.

Facts made the Party branch understand that universal education could not be consolidated if effort was made exclusively to grasp the thinking of the teachers and students and no heed was taken of the class struggle in the sphere of ideology in society. For this reason, in the past few years, the Party branch regularly organized the broad masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "Times have changed, and today men and women are equal," repeatedly propagandized Chairman Mao's brilliant idea "It is necessary to revolutionize education," carried out revolutionary mass criticism penetratingly and perseveringly, conducted education in ideology and political line and continuously wiped out the pernicious influence of the fallacies of "going to school is useless" and "attaching greater importance to sons than daughters," thereby raising the political consciousness of the broad masses.

Poor peasant commune member Wu Chih-lu had four children. Formerly he only sent his youngest son to school. He thought that sending girls to school was "a loss" and "free training for other people," so that he did not send his two elder daughters to school when they had finished studying the third grade. After study, he came to realize that sons and daughters were alike. He sent all his three daughters to school.

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work done for the masses must start from their needs," and in view of the characteristic that girls did household work, the brigade set up "cultivating red students" classes near the schools and allowed the students to bring with them their younger brothers and sisters to school and to come to school late and leave early, thereby creating favorable conditions for girls to go to school.

More students of higher grades drop out than students of lower grades. Once a gust of wind blows in society, waves will rise in the school. In the past few years, the dropping out of students from school was always closely linked with the "theory that going to school is useless" in society and was expressed prominently among students of higher grades. Higher-grade students accounted for 60 percent of all the dropouts. When these students had finished studying the fourth or fifth grade, they grew older and became taller. Then they could participate in productive labor and would not come to school again.

For this reason, this brigade not only grasped mass criticism in society but also laid emphasis on conducting line education penetratingly among the fourth- and fifth-grade students and further eliminating the pernicious influence of the revisionist line of education. It led the students to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings, "Children must unite and learn to act as new masters of the new China" and "Study well," and encouraged them to study diligently for the revolution.

In order to help the students establish the correct aim of study, it carried out a series of activities: It organized the students to investigate the cultural conditions of various classes of the village and invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to tell about the hardships they suffered because they were illiterate, thereby arousing the students' class feelings of studying for the revolution. It led the students to visit the "Tachai village" of this hsien and see its new look of an ever better situation of revolution and production, so that the students might see with their own eyes the great future of development of the socialist new countryside and imagine the great need for socialist-minded, cultured laborers in building socialism. It also held discussions on such special topics as "For whom do we study?" in the school. Through these activities, the students raised their consciousness of reading diligently for building socialism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

One of the fifth-grade students formerly thought that he had to do farm work anyway and it would be all right so long as he could read a few characters now, so that he once thought of quitting school. After going through the series of activities carried out in the school, he came to

realize that the study of Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought and socialist culture was needed in carrying out socialist revolution and socialist construction. Subsequently, he gave up his idea of quitting school.

More students drop out at the beginning of a school term than toward the end of a school term. In the past few years, the transitoriness of most students of this brigade was often felt at the beginning of a school term. Some students loved playing and were reluctant to go to school; others stayed at home to work; still others had gone to stay with their relatives and could not come back to school in time, etc. The Party branch held that if these problems were not solved in time, some students would inevitably quit school in the middle of the school term.

To solve this problem, it got together with the teachers first to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "When we look at a thing, we must examine its essence," and led them to grasp the principal contradictions through these phenomena. With their thinking raised to a higher level, all agreed that the chief reason why some students failed to report to school at the beginning of the school term was that they were poisoned by the anarchical ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type.

In order to overcome anarchism, to consolidate the achievements of universal education and to defend Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education, the school organized the broad masses of teachers and students to study penetratingly Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Combat Liberalism," and the three main rules of discipline and the eight points of attention, and to criticize the anarchical ideas spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. In connection with the activities of military training, it taught the students to strengthen their sense of discipline and learn the Liberation Army's honorable tradition of strictly observing discipline.

To counter the laxity of discipline and looseness in action among the students, this brigade also adopted some concrete measures. For instance: Responsibility of teaching is divided and the students are organized regularly to carry out collective activities. Before the school re-opens, the teachers visit all the students' homes to learn clearly the thinking of the students and their parents and to do mobilization beforehand, so as to insure that the students come to school in time.

The dropout rate is higher among students who did poorly than students who did well. Poisoned by the fallacy of "teaching of the genius" spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, some teachers thought that students who did poorly in their studies were "born stupid" and "unpromising." Some students also thought that they were not so clever as other students so that they lost their confidence in study.

When the Party branch made in depth investigation among the students, it heard some students who had done poorly in study say: "We do not understand the lessons taught and cannot finish doing the assignments. When we

were questioned in class, we were reprimanded as a rule. The further we went with our study, the more we found it uninteresting. It would be better for us to do labor." This made the Party branch realize that: to strive to improve the quality of teaching is a very important aspect of the consolidation of universal education. The Party branch and the teachers and students conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?" criticized the idealist transcendentalism advocated by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i and wiped out the pernicious influence of "teaching of the genius," making the teachers raise their consciousness of the line, establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people and give tuition patiently to students who had done poorly. Meanwhile, some students who had achieved relatively poor results also changed ideologically and came to realize that there was basically nothing known in the world as "genius" who knew everything without studying and practicing and that they must study diligently if they wanted to acquire knowledge. When the teachers and students had raised their understanding, a lively situation in which the teachers taught enthusiastically and the students learned diligently emerged throughout the school. One of the fifth-grade students fell ill for half a year could not attend school. The teacher went perseveringly to teach her at home. She was deeply touched. Upon recovering from her illness, she returned to school immediately. Helped by the teachers and students, she studied diligently and achieved excellent results in her study. The progress made by this student taught the teachers a very impressive lesson.

Practice of universal education in the past few years made the Party branch of the brigade understand deeply: The students have come to school--this is only the first step. To achieve reality the aim of five years' universal elementary education, it is still necessary to consolidate the students' attendance in school and to make them study well. This is not an easy thing, but so long as we grasp the key link of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the course of universal education, carry out deep-going education in ideology and political line among teachers and students in society, carry out revolutionary mass criticism and continue to discover and resolve contradictions, we shall be able to consolidate to improve universal education continuously.

- Cultural and Educational Bureau,
Hsiangho Hsien, Hopei Province

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PRIMARY EDUCATION

A Good Way of Popularizing Five-Year Education

- Investigation report on how the primary school of Kaoch'eng brigade, Hsin hsien, Shansi Province, has persevered in running evening classes for the past two decades

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1972)

In 1951, with the help of the state, Kaoch'eng brigade, Kaoch'eng commune, Hsin hsien, Shansi Province, set up a primary school. Because this was a day school, many children could not go to school for one reason or another and some of them quit school in the middle of the school term. How to make the children of poor and lower-middle peasants and the school-aged children go to school became an important problem to confront the school.

Under the leadership of the higher-level Party organization, the poor and lower-middle peasants and the revolutionary teachers of Kaoch'eng brigade boldly reformed school education in the light of the concrete conditions. While persistent effort was made to run the day classes, evening classes were set up to give the children of poor and lower-middle peasants convenience in attending school. This helped raise the school attendance rate of the school-age children, and most of the students could persevere in studying in the school until they completed their course.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Before a brand-new social system can be built on the site of the old, the site must be swept clean. Invariably, remnants of old ideas reflecting the old system remain in people's minds for a long time, and they do not easily give way. After a co-operative is established, it must go through many more struggles before it can be consolidated." The evening classes set up by Kaoch'eng brigade primary school are consolidated and developed in the course of violent struggles between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies.

Running evening classes is an excellent way of popularizing elementary education. After the evening classes are set up, it is possible to solve the problem of school attendance of the school-age children who cannot go to school in day time, and some over-age teenagers and children also can have a chance to study. The broad masses are very happy about this. But some people could not bear the sight of the evening classes. They said: "Students have learned little even in day classes. What can they learn in such a short time at night?!" The class enemies played tricks and told tales of ghosts to scare the girl students who attended evening class, so as to sabotage the evening classes. In this state of affairs, the Party branch went further to propagandize among the masses the advantages of running evening classes and mobilized the masses to drag out the class enemies who sabotaged the running of evening classes.

After the evening classes were set up, the school attendance rate of the school-age children rose quickly and an unprecedented, new atmosphere appeared in the school. Coming back after doing labor in the field, the students placed their farm tools at the door of the classroom and started study at once. At that time, influenced by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a gust of evil wind was raised and some people said that "the evening classes are irregular and bamboo baskets and shoulder poles are stacked up altogether."

Under the leadership of the Party branch, a mass debate was held inside and outside the school. The poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out, hitting the nail on its head: "What does this regularization mean? It obviously means opposition to the study of culture by our children. Our school looks rustic and our children have their feet dirtied with mud, but they have not thrown away the natural color of the laboring people." What the poor and lower-middle peasants said illustrates incisively that: Whether or not the evening classes should be run is a question of "for whom." The support shown by the poor and lower-middle peasants for the evening classes precisely reflects their demand and represents their interests regarding this basic problem. For many years in the past, Kaoch'eng brigade primary school has constantly and perseveringly adhered to the firm and correct political orientation of opening school doors to the poor and lower-middle peasants and training successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, resisted the interference and sabotage coming from all directions and run the evening classes with ever better results.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, influenced by the "theory that going to school is useless," the parents of some students in Kaoch'eng brigade no longer sent their children to school and some students also did not go perseveringly to study in the evening classes. In order to consolidate and develop further the evening classes in the new current situation, the broad masses and the revolutionary teachers and students of Kaoch'eng brigade, under the leadership of the Party branch, relentlessly criticized the reactionary fallacies of all sorts spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, impressing Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education more deeply in the minds of the people. During that period of time, the school attendance rate of the school-age children in Kaoch'eng brigade rose steadily and reached 98 percent. In line with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the school also let the students "learn other things while their main task is to study." In this way, teaching of the evening classes took another step forward.

The fact that Kaoch'eng brigade primary school has been able to run its evening classes perseveringly for two decades and to develop and strengthen them continuously is inseparable from the efforts made by the revolutionary teachers. They conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, integrate themselves with the poor and lower-middle peasants and advance continuously on the road of ideological revolutionization. In the past two decades, many teachers have come and gone away, but they have handed down the excellent style of hard struggle in running the

evening classes and the fighting spirit of defying derision and attack and bravely defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They understand that their commonplace work is closely linked with the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In 1965, the number of students in the evening classes rose to 82 and some 20 yuan had to be spent on kerosene for lighting alone. To lighten the burden on the poor and lower-middle peasants, the teachers led the students to carry out activities of working while studying, thereby not only solving the problem of expenditure for lamp oil and books for students of the evening classes but also solving the problem of school fees and expenses on books for students of the day classes. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants were satisfied, saying: "The teachers really have exhausted their energies for bringing up the children."

Another important reason why the evening classes could be consolidated and developed was that Kaoch'eng brigade primary school had found, step by step in the course of practice, a method of running classes appropriate to local conditions. The method is this: The day classes are taken as the key link and the evening classes as a supplement, and effort is made to push forward spare-time education. Meanwhile, proper arrangements are also made regarding the several aspects of time, curricula, teachers and method of teaching, so that the day classes may be taught in close conjunction with the evening classes. This not only gives the children of poor and lower-middle peasants convenience in going to school, but also insures a high quality of teaching and learning.

1. Arrangement of time: The evening classes actually carry out study by making use of the time in the morning, at noon and in the evening. In summer, the time of rest is long at noon, so that these classes are taught chiefly at noon; in winter, the rest time is long in the evening, so that the classes are taught chiefly in the evening. Under normal conditions, with the periods of time in the morning, at noon and in the evening added together, each student assuredly has three to four hours' time for study every day.

2. Installation of courses: In the light of the characteristic that students of evening classes are older and have less time for study, the three subjects of language, mathematics and politics are taken as the main courses in the curricula. Lessons of language and mathematics are taught once every other day, so that the students may concentrate attention on learning these lessons. Political lessons are taught in conjunction with the current political situation and the students' ideological conditions. Apart from these, some indigenous teaching materials have been compiled in line with the actual conditions of the students.

3. Posting of teachers: Teachers of day classes and those of evening classes work separately and also in cooperation, and each has his main point of attention. Teachers of evening classes generally teach the day classes as well. In case the teacher of an evening class is on leave because he is ill or because of other reasons, his place is taken by a

teacher of the day class. Teachers of the day classes and of the evening classes often get together to study the curricula and the conditions of the students' studies, so that teaching of the day classes and teaching of the evening classes may advance in step and are not separated from each other.

4. Method of teaching: In addition to classroom teaching, tuition is given to the students individually. The forms of tuition include mutual teaching and learning, sending lessons to the student, fixed responsibility for teaching, doing of exercises during recesses in the field, etc.

Kaoch'eng primary school also practices the "five-allowing system" in order to suit the characteristics of the countryside and to combine the day classes very well with the evening classes. That is: Students of evening classes are allowed to attend day classes during the slack farming season and on rainy or snowy days; they are allowed to attend class late and to leave early if they have work to do; teenagers who are past school age are allowed to take part in study in evening classes; students of day classes are allowed to shift to study in evening classes; students of evening classes are allowed to shift to study permanently in day classes. This "five-allowing" system gives the masses and the students great convenience. Practice shows that this is an effective measure for insuring that the students do not quit school in the middle of the school term, do not lose their chance of study but persevere in study. For instance, students Chang Hung-t'ien and Chang Hung-wang attend day class on rainy days and attend evening class when the weather is fine, so that they can participate in labor without interrupting their studies.

In the past two decades, Kaoch'eng brigade primary school has trained useful persons one group after another for the three major revolutionary movements in the local area. Counting from the year 1963, 151 students have graduated from the evening classes. Five of the seven members of the Party branch of Kaoch'eng brigade were graduates from the evening classes; five of the nine leaders of production teams once studied in the evening classes; ten former students of evening classes became backbones of the brigade's scientific research groups.

- Cultural and Educational Office of Hsin Hsien, Shansi Province, and Shan-hsi Jih-pao reporter

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Continuously Resolve Contradictions To Create Favorable Conditions for Children To Attend School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 17, 1972)

After Chairman Mao issued the call in 1968, "Schools should be managed by poor and lower-middle peasants," we poor and lower-middle peasants were overwhelmed with joy. Very soon, we established a poor and lower-middle peasants' school management committee under the leadership of the commune's revolutionary committee. As soon as this organization was set up, we started to solve the old problem of the inconvenience experienced by the children of poor and lower-middle peasants in going to school owing to the fact that the commune members lived in scattered groups and the schools were concentrated in the same place. After learning the experience of other localities, extensively soliciting the opinions of the masses and consulting the higher and the lower levels, we agreed that the brigades should run their own schools. In 1969, in the whole commune, there were seven schools comprising 32 classes instead of two schools with 11 classes in the past, and the number of school children rose very quickly from some 500 to more than 800. We thought that this "long-existing, big and difficult" problem was solved.

Last year, a leading comrade of the commune's Party committee stayed and worked in Ch'inchien brigade and discovered that 17 school-age children of this brigade did not go to school. The brigade had set up a school. Why was it that some children did not go to school? Once it was raised, this question caused an enthusiastic debate. The secretary of commune's Party committee proposed that we should visit the children who did not go to school and their parents and listen to their views before proceeding to solve this problem.

We members of the school management committee and all teachers of the school went separately to make investigation in each of the 42 production teams of the seven brigades. We discovered that in each brigade there were some children who did not go to school. There were certainly many reasons why they did not go to school, but the chief reason was that we had adopted a "general rule" in work, divided the school areas according to the administrative areas and ruled that children of a certain brigade could only go to the primary school run by that brigade. As a result, some children could not go to study in a nearby school which did not belong to their brigade. For instance, the four children of Ch'inchien No. 4 production team had to walk only half a li if they went to study in Kantzu-yuan primary school in Ch'infeng brigade. But as a result of dividing the school areas according to administrative areas, they had to go to study in the primary school run by their own brigade two li away. For this reason, the students were reluctant to go to school and their parents were not content to let their children walk such a long way to school, so that the children just gave up study.

In view of this problem, we promptly adopted measures to break down the old rule of dividing the school areas according to administrative areas and allowed the children to go to study in nearby schools which belonged to other brigades. This was welcomed by the poor and lower-middle peasants. As a result of this readjustment, three classes were cut in the commune and the number of school children increased from some 800 last year to more than 1,100, of whom more than 100 should have gone to school but did not do so in the last school term.

This action made us understand that: Our commune certainly has made great achievements in the past four years after the schools were run by the brigades. But, in the course of the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, we may meet with many new problems which we must make efforts continuously to solve.

- Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants' School Management Committee of Lienho Commune, Itu Hsien, Hupeh Province

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LINE EDUCATION

Continue To Grasp Firmly the Carrying Out of Line Education

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 20, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shenyang, May 19, 1972) After making arrangements for the use of its engineering and technical personnel, the Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company continues to grasp firmly their education in ideology and political line, stimulates the ideological revolutionization of the technical personnel, and lets them play better their activist role in socialist revolution and construction.

The Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company realizes from practice that after making suitable arrangements organizationally for the engineering and technical personnel does not mean that ideological work for them is over and done with. By boldly using them in work also does not mean that their activism has been fully brought into play. The long-term character of class struggle determines the long-term character of uniting with, educating and transforming the intellectuals. In the light of the ideological reality of the technical personnel, only by constantly carrying out education in ideology and political line while using them could the Party's policy toward intellectuals be implemented in an all-round manner and the engineering and technical personnel play their parts fo the full.

On the basis of this understanding members of the Party committee of this plant have gone separately deeply into the various workshops to carry out an extensive investigation on the ideological condition of the technical personnel already in use. In the investigation they discovered that because the line awareness of some of the engineering and technical personnel was not high, they were unable to draw a line of distinction between the correct and the incorrect lines, and with personal selfish ideas also making trouble, they were afraid to uphold principle or boldly shoulder the responsibility when problems were encountered in actual work. In the light of this condition, study classes are regularly held from the workshops to the plant, the engineering and technical personnel are directed to arm themselves with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, to criticize vigorously the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the type of Liu Shao-ch'i, and with reference to their own ideological reality, to eliminate its pernicious influence.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution an engineer, because of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "Let specialists run factories," was unable to trust and rely fully on the masses in doing technical work. After this erroneous line was criticized and repudiated he began to pay attention to relying on the masses, but there again appeared the phenomenon of compromising with wrong views and fear of upholding principle. Later, with the help of the Party committee, he studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, raised his awareness, and

examined his selfish ideas. He said, "The method of forsaking principle is due to selfishness making trouble. With selfish ideas one would become separated from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." Because of that, in technical work he is not afraid to express his view on things that are wrong and to uphold principle courageously.

In line education, the Party committee of the Mechanical and Electrical Machine Manufacturing Plant of Penhsi Iron and Steel Company has maintained direct education and in the case of those technical personnel with good performance and positive achievement, constantly publicized them and encouraged them to keep on advancing. In the past, the making of molds with quick-drying sand in the plant required the use of carbon dioxide, and not only was the cost high, but also at times the supply could not catch up with the demand.

To solve this problem, Chin Ch'i-fang, a technical personnel of the steel casting workshop, diligently delved into the study of technology and obtained the information from books on replacing quick-drying sand with self-hardening sand. By persisting in integrating book knowledge with production reality in the plant and modestly listening to the views of the workers, after numerous experiments, he finally succeeded with the new technique of making molds with self-hardening sand. The adoption of self-hardening sand for the making of molds not only reduced the cost but also improved efficiency and quality. For example by using self-hardening sand for the casting of 1,200 tons of steel parts more than 21,000 JMP is saved for the state in the cost of material alone, and the rate of productivity is higher by more than 40 percent than that of using quick-drying sand for the making of molds.

The Party committee has publicized the spirit of work of Chin Ch'i-fang and has introduced his deeds throughout the plant. This has enabled the technical personnel of the plant to be deeply educated, and strengthened universally their consciousness of studying technology for the revolution.

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RE-EDUCATION OF TECHNICIANS

Not Only Boldly Use But Also Enthusiastically Help and Patiently Educate

- The Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Loyang Ball-Bearing Research Institute conscientiously implement the Party's policy for intellectuals, fully mobilize the socialist activism of the technical personnel and effectively impel the development of scientific research work

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 20, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengchow, May 18, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "A correct policy toward intellectuals is an important prerequisite for victory in the revolution," the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Loyang Ball Bearing Research Institute not only boldly use the technical personnel, but also enthusiastically help and patiently educate them, fully mobilize their socialist activism and effectively push forward the development of scientific research work. Since last year this institute has fulfilled according to plan some 32 major items of research as well as phases of work. Some of these research items have reached the advanced level, filled certain blanks in the technology of China's ball bearing industry and contributed to the development of the bearing industry.

Technical personnel comprise nearly half the total number of people employed in Loyang Ball Bearing Research Institute. Following the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and the need of scientific research, the Party committee of this institute has organized in time the leading members to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "China needs the services of as many intellectuals as possible for the colossal task of socialist construction. We should trust the intellectuals who are willing to serve the cause of socialism," carried out historical and all-round analyzes on the technical personnel in the institute, and by seeing not only the side that they have been more deeply influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the need for strengthening education and transformation, but also the side that majority of them support the socialist system and are willing to serve the people, decided to use these technical personnel boldly, and while using them to strengthen their education and transformation at the same time.

The great majority of intellectuals in the research institute are from the exploiting class background. How to deal correctly with them in accordance with the policy of the Party is an extremely important question. On the basis of the theory that class composition exists, but class composition is not the only thing that matters and what counts is political expression, the Party organization has carried out serious analysis and study on them, and in accordance with their performance, trusted and used them.

One of the technicians was from an exploiting class background, and in the past because he had said the wrong things he was criticized by the masses. Some of the people thought that as the background of this person was no good and on top of that he had made mistakes, they therefore dared not boldly use him. The Party organization carried out a meticulous analysis on the condition of this technicians and was of the opinion that although this person had made some more serious mistakes, but they still belonged to the category of contradictions within the people, and since in the course of manual labor he had modestly received re-education from the working people and energetically transformed his world outlook, there was a definite improvement in his ideological awareness. Therefore he was still placed in charge of research work and the important research work of an electric main shaft was handed to him and several other technical personnel to complete.

In the course of research and manufacture, he went deep into reality, carried out investigation and study, and by integrating the theory of design of the electric main shaft with the rich practical experience of the workers, consequently the former plan which required more than half a year of scientific research work to complete was successfully carried out in only three months, and he won praise from the leadership and the masses.

At present, based on the concrete condition of the technical personnel, the research institute has arranged for them suitable work. Some 22 of them have taken up leadership work in the Party committee, the revolutionary committee and the laboratories of the institute, more than 50 of them are in charge of basic level work and some have taken part in the "three-in-one" combination scientific research groups.

While boldly using the technical personnel, the Party committee and the revolutionary committee of Loyang Ball Bearing Research Institute at the same time continue to maintain strengthening education and transformation on them in the process. They have in close conjunction with the ideological reality of the technical personnel held exhibitions of line education, invited veteran Red Armymen and poor and lower-middle peasants who had suffered deep grievances to make remember hardship and counting blassings report and directed the brand masses of technical personnel to read and study seriously and to criticize and repudiate in a penetrating manner the counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. By means of such activities, the awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines of the technical personnel has kept on improving, and that has enabled them to consolidate and establish the thought of carrying out scientific research well for the revolution.

In order to raise the output of roller ball bearing required by mining installations, there was a need to develop and manufacture a line of high efficiency and high precision processing equipment. In November last year, when the leadership handed this assignment to several technical personnel, some of them felt that as the work was more difficult and set a higher demand, and because they lacked the experience, they were afraid that the

inability to accomplish anything "worthwhile" might cause them to lose face, so they were reluctant to accept the work. In light of this condition, the Party committee organized them to study seriously Chairman Mao's teaching "develop the mining industry" and further helped them to establish the thought of making scientific research for the revolution. After their understanding improved, they expressed that they must be concerned with the needs of the state and think the thoughts of the revolution, and no matter how great the difficulty they must carry on diligent research and manufacture this new equipment. Guided by the Party committee, they very quickly drew up a concrete plan for experiment. In the course of experiment, by modestly learning from fraternal units, they had in principle completed the work of experiment by April this year.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "Ideological remolding involves long-term, patient and painstaking work, and they must not attempt to change people's ideology, which has been shaped over decades of life, by giving a few lectures or holding a few meetings," this research institute upon discovering ideological vacillations among the technical personnel would always enthusiastically help them, patiently educate them and speed up the remolding of their world outlook in the course of advance. One of the technicians in the past had been more seriously influenced by the revisionist line and more deeply affected by "three-separation" as well as the bourgeois mentality of personal fame and gain. Not long ago, when he went to a fraternal unit to help with the designing of a set of forge press, he again made the mistake of "three-separation" and locked himself up in a room to draw his design. Consequently, the thing he designed was not suited to the needs of this plant, he was criticized by the worker comrades, and the pressure on his thought became greater.

The leader of this research institute upon acquainting himself with this condition looked him up many times for talks, and encouraged him to study conscientiously and boldly continue with his design. The workers of the plant also enthusiastically helped him. With the help and encouragement of the leader and the working people, this technician voluntarily fought self and repudiated revisionism. Taking the drawing paper he went to the scene, and as he discussed it with the workers, he analyzed, revised and manufactured. After more than 20 days, he finally developed and manufactured a forge press that was compact, light and simple in construction to satisfy the needs of the fraternal plant.

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THEATRICAL ACTIVITIES

Mass Theatrical Activities in Wuhan

(NCNA-English Wuhan, May 21, 1972)

workers, peasants and soldiers in the central china city of wuhan have made great efforts to present model revolutionary theatrical works and create many revolutionary items to enrich local cultural life. nearly 1,300 amateur theatrical groups with 40,000 members have been set up in factories, rural people's communes, schools, shops and neighbourhoods. amateur or professional theatrical troupes often perform in the city's theatres, parks, cultural palaces and other public places. the amateurs present their own short, good items in communes, factories, government institutions and schools on festivals and off-days and at evening parties.

a recent theatrical festival was attended by 61 amateur theatrical groups and 1,800 writers and performers. the 127 items presented were selected from thousands full of revolutionary fighting spirit and life in praise of the great leader chairman mao, the party and the achievements in socialist revolution and construction.

most of the amateur groups were set up after 1970. they began by putting on "the red lantern", "taking tiger mountain by strategy", "the white haired girl", "the red detachment of women", "shachiapang" and other model revolutionary theatrical works. when the workers of the chiangan rolling stock plant were rehearsing "the red lantern", the plant party committee helped them to review how the wuhan workers had held a general strike on february 7 in 1923 under the leadership of the chinese communist party. this helped the actors grasp better the lofty ideas of the proletarian hero of the opera.

when these model works became popular, the wuhan municipal party committee and revolutionary committee called four meetings of spare-time writers to encourage spare-time creation. they organized the amateurs to study chairman mao's teachings on literature and art to give ideological guidance. the city now has 596 spare-time theatrical writing groups with a total of 2,300 amateurs. they have created 2,500 works, including operas, plays, music, songs, dances and dance-dramas.

the revolutionary committee of the wuhan iron and steel company has published selections from hundreds of theatrical items, reportage and art works, and tens of thousands of poems. the company has set up more than 40 spare-time theatrical groups with 2,000 members from workshops and mines.

the masses have taken to singing "the internationale" and historical revolutionary songs during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

many theatrical groups have learned revolutionary songs from albania, korea, viet nam, laos, cambodia and other countries. they present programmes showing

the great unity of the people of the world and the victories of the revolutionary struggles of the people, educating the masses in proletarian internationalism. the dance "night raid" is one of the best-received items. created by a transportation department, it reflects the firm determination and heroism of the vietnamese people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

LAND RECLAMATION

PLA Production and Construction Corps Transforms Northwest China Alkaline Land

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 21, 1972)

men of the chinese people's liberation army production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command have created almost 170,000 hectares of fields that give a stable high yield. in all, they have improved 533,333 hectares of alkaline land in the past two decades and more. they have had good harvests of grain and cotton for years running.

farms were started on wasteland and alkaline land in the kurbantongut desert and along the banks of the tarim river in this uighur autonomous region as far back as 1950. this was done in accordance with chairman mao's teachings on carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of hard struggle. in their later fight to build the present big modern reclamation farms, the member of the corps concentrated on the alkali which affected about 70 per cent of the land. the men of one company planted rice which yielded a high 6.9 tons per hectare. their example was followed by other units and brought good results.

but this practice did not eliminate the alkali content of some plots. cadres and technicians went to the grassroots units to investigate. they found rice seedlings doing well on one plot which had not been transformed. the reclaimers say that they had applied a lot of organic manure that year. based on this information and through careful analysis, they concluded that organic manure could loosen the soil and help the water seep through, washing out the alkali content. they spread this experience and improved the soil.

irrigation projects, land-levelling and rotation of crops have also helped.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Emancipated Southwest China Tibetan Serfs Run Tractor Station

(NCNA-English Kunming, May 21, 1972)

a tibetan commune in the southwest china province of yunnan has a tractor station staffed entirely by emancipated serfs.

the hsiaochungtien people's commune was able to buy five tractors with its collective funds in 1970, thanks to the rapid growth of its farm production.

eleven commune members were chosen to learn to drive the tractors. the job was not easy for these people who had toiled with the simplest farm tools for the local serf-owners in the recent past. but they worked hard and mastered the technique quickly. their determination was well expressed in the following words of communist sunnotingchu, who had toiled 22 years under serfdom and was once almost flogged to death: "the chinese communist party and chairman mao saved us from misery and led us onto the socialist road of collectivization. we must work hard to come up to their expections."

the tibetan tractor drivers were acclaimed for their contribution. last year they ploughed some 2,500 hectares of land, which account for 70 per cent of the commune's total. this meant that a large amount of manpower and draught animals could be released for more intensive farming. output of grain that year was 23 per cent above 1970's.

surrounded by snow-covered mountains, the hungshan production team was linked with other places by a very poor dirt road. together with the team members the tractor drivers, widened the road by blasting a number of cliffs and drove the tractors to the village. the local people call them "people who fear neither hardship nor fatigue, and serve agriculture with a will."

SEED BREEDING

Chinese Scientists and Commune Members Cooperate in Seed Breeding

(NCNA-English Harbin, May 21, 1972)

scientists of a northeast china research institute have cooperated with poor and lower-middle peasants to evolve many fine strains of wheat, potatoes, soyabeans, mainze, kaoliang, millet and other crops during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

more than 40 new strains produced by the keshan agricultural research institute in heilungkiang province have been adopted throughout the country. peasants comment favourably on these high-yield strains.

most of the 60 and more researchers of the institute have spent the bulk of their time in rural areas over the past six years to thrash out solutions with commune members to practical problems in agriculture.

an agro-technician from the institute, in cooperation with cadres and other commune members of the chiusan brigade of suihua county, studied the effect of climate and other conditions on potatoes and found methods to delay degeneration and make the best use of land in the cultivation of that crop. this enabled the brigade to increase its per-hectare potato yield to more than 26 tons and provided experience for other areas where the temperature is relatively high.

other researchers from the institute conducted investigations in places having various natural conditions. they evolved several new strains of soyabean for areas located at high altitude where the frost-free period is short. these strains ripen in 60 to 90 days. they have been adopted in places which did not grow soyabeans before.

over the past few years, the institute has helped to improve farming technique in many ways by suiting its research programme to the demands and conditions of the rural communes under unified state planning. it has also promoted the mass movement for scientific research by helping communes and brigades set up more than 8,300 research groups, train 150 agro-technicians and organize 31,000 peasants to take part in such activities.

when they go to rural areas, the researchers live under the same roof and work the same plot as the poor and lower-middle peasants and engage in experiments with them. while assimilating the rich experience of the masses, they pass on their own so that the results of research can be applied rapidly.

it used to take the institute six years to develop a new hybrid strain of seeds, two years to verify its value, two years to make small-plot experiments and two more years for larger-area tests before it could be popularized. this period has now been shortened considerably by such methods as breeding seeds in southern areas or in hothouses and by mobilizing the masses to take part in seed selection and breeding. and it now takes only half as much time to popularize research results.

one researcher experimented on new strains at the tungchih brigade in keshan county. the experimental plots he cultivated with commune members averaged more than three tons a hectare for maize, kaoliang, millet, wheat or soyabeans. he gave the commune members a new strain of cross-bred maize he was developing. on the basis of this semi-developed strain, they soon evolved four full-fledged high-yield, high-quality strains adapted to local conditions and popularized them on a large scale. the result was a big increase in output.

through practice, the research workers saw that they must learn from the masses modestly and strive to remould their world outlook while transforming the objective world in order to do their research work well. the

workers of the wheat-study group in the past planned to breed a high, stable yield wheat strain adapted to various natural conditions. bringing the wheat with them, they went to the changfa people's commune to do the work. peasant agro-technician chen chia-li of the commune told the research workers how the local people had got good harvests of millet by planting different kinds of millet according to natural conditions. this made them realize that they had been divorced from production in breeding the kind of wheat they had brought. they then studied chairman mao's "on practice" and "where do correct ideas come from?" and made careful investigations in different places with varied natural conditions. after hard work they evolved 17 fine strains of wheat which suited local conditions. these strains can resist drought, stand heavy rain, absorb greater amount of manure or ripen early. eighty per cent of the wheat sown in the province last year was of such strains, and output increased 20 per cent.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Workers' Delegation Back in Peking from Tirana

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

the chinese workers' delegation flew back here this evening after taking part in the 7th congress of the albanian trade unions and may day celebrations and paying a friendly visit to albania. leader of the delegation is wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers.

arriving here by the same plane were members of the delegation wu kuei-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee, and tung ming-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and secretary of the c.p.c. wuhan municipal committee.

the delegation was met at the airport by keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; and leading members of departments concerned jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, chao lan-hsiang, ou tang-liang, liu ke-ming, hsing chu-fang, chang chuan-chung, han hsi-ya and lin hsien-nung.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and a diplomatic official of the albanian embassy here were also present.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

First Belgian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

jacques groothaert, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the kingdom of belgium to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Delegation of British Royal Society Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

a three-member delegation of the royal society of britain led by sir alan hodgkin flew in here this morning for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences.

the guests were greeted at the airport by chu ko-chen, vice-president of the host organization, and leading members of organizations concerned and chinese scientists, including chin li-sheng, hou teh-feng, liu ta-kang, tien yeh and pan chun.

i.c. orr, second secretary of the british embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai on Second Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Statement of May 20, 1970

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, sent a message to premier chou en-lai from changchun on may 19 on the occasion of the second anniversary of chairman mao's statement of may 20, 1970. the message reads in full as follows:

his excellency chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

on the occasion of the second anniversary of the solemn call of may 20, 1970 of his excellency chairman mao tsetung, the most respected and beloved great leader of the valiant chinese people, which accords fraternal support to the three indochinese peoples, please allow me to ask your excellency to convey to his excellency chairman mao tsetung the deeply grateful respect from me, from the khmer people, the national united front of cambodia, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces. chairman mao's statement of may 20, 1970 is a statement of very great historic importance. the khmer, vietnamese and lao peoples have been immensely inspired and encouraged by this statement in their resolute struggle against u.s. imperialist aggressors and for national salvation. we khmer people extend to the glorious people's

republic of china, the heroic chinese people, their most distinguished chairman and their eminent government, our most profound thanks and eternal gratitude for their total support and their immense aid in various forms which constitute a mighty contribution to the growing success of our struggle. for the three indochinese peoples, china is their vast, reliable and invincible rear. together, the chinese, khmer, vietnamese, korean and lao peoples are fighting against u.s. imperialism, and together they will win victory.

long live chairman mao tsetung.

long live the historic statement of may 20, 1970 of chairman mao tsetung.

i ask your excellency -- a great and beloved friend of the khmer people and who has made so big a contribution to the cause of the khmer patriots and the independent cambodia -- to accept my highest and most grateful and fraternal respect.

norodom sihanouk
head of state and chairman of the
national united front of cambodia
in changchun, may 19, 1972

Samdech Penn Nouth Writes to Premier Chou En-lai on Second Anniversary of Chairman Mao's May 20, 1970 Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, sent a letter to premier chou en-lai yesterday on the second anniversary of chairman mao's statement of may 20, 1970.

samdech penn nouth wrote, "the celebrated thesis of chairman mao tsetung that '... revolution is the main trend in the world today' has been wholly confirmed by world events of the last two years. the situation for the revolutionary peoples of the world is excellent, while imperialism and the reactionary forces with u.s. imperialism as their ringleader are undergoing insurmountable serious crisis and suffering from severe blows dealt them by the peoples of the world. the sacred fight of the cambodian people, laotian people and the vietnamese people for national salvation is advancing gloriously towards complete victory over the u.s. imperialist aggressors, their accomplices and running dogs. despite the obdurate and ferocious nature of the u.s. imperialists and their recent frantic adventures against the three indochinese peoples, the cambodian people, under the correct leadership of the national united front of cambodia with samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state, as chairman, are fighting with no compromise and retreat in complete

solidarity with the fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos, enjoying the mighty support and immense aid of the people's republic of china, the vast and reliable rear of the three indochinese peoples, as well as the resolute support of the peoples of the world. the cambodian people will certainly win."

samdech penn nouth ended his letter by fervently wishing good health and long life to chairman mao, prosperity to the people's republic of china and the chinese people, and eternal fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the cambodian and chinese peoples.

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Arrive in Kirin City

(NCNA-English Kirin, May 21, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk received a rousing welcome from more than 100,000 people who lined streets in kirin city upon their arrival by special train from changchun today. they are accompanied on the trip by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, is with samdech and madame sihanouk on the tour.

among other arrivals in kirin city today are chau seng, minister charged with special missions, and thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance, of the royal government of national union of cambodia; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; and ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, and madame ang kim khoan.

kirin city today was a scene of jubilation with red flags flying everywhere. brimming with joy, people converged on the main streets and railway station to extend a warm welcome to their cambodian comrades-in-arms coming from the forefront of struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the special train carrying samdech and madame sihanouk pulled in at 11:30. kung yu-jan, chairman of the kirin municipal revolutionary committee, and others stepped forward to shake hands warmly with the distinguished cambodian guests. flowers in hand, thousands of people spelled out "warm welcome" in the square in front of the railway station. the welcomers rhythmically shouted:

"a warm welcome to samdech sihanouk exclamation" and "a warm welcome to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation"

when the distinguished guests drove in open cars along the four-kilometre-long pinchiang boulevard, people in dozens of gaily decorated boats on the sungnua river waved coloured streamers and bouquets and danced to express the friendly sentiments and high respects of the people of kirin city for the cambodian people.

also present at the railway station to welcome the guests were leading members of the kirin municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's liberation army units stationed in the city, including liu tzu-kai, chao ping-an, tsao hai-ping, wang wan-chun and wei chun-tsai.

chinese ambassador to the kingdom of cambodia kang mao-chao and his wife accompanied the distinguished cambodian guests on their visit to kirin city.

Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Arranges Sports Exhibition in Honor of Samdech and Madame Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Changchun, May 20, 1972)

the kirin provincial revolutionary committee arranged a sports exhibition at the changchun municipal indoor stadium this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and his wife, as well as leading members of the kirin provincial and changchun municipal revolutionary committees, and the kirin provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

samdech and madame sihanouk received a standing ovation when they arrived at the stadium at 7:30 p.m. the cambodian table tennis team and the kirin provincial team played friendly exhibition matches. local sportsmen also gave gymnastic and traditional chinese shadow boxing and fencing performances for the distinguished guests. their performances drew warm applause from the distinguished guests and more than 4,000 spectators.

at the end of the display, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and comrades hsu hsiang-chien and wang huai-hsiang entered the arena and cordially shook hands with the chinese and cambodian sportsmen, congratulating them on their successful performance. they were photographed together.

samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests toured nanhu lake in changchun this morning.

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk Honored at Northeast China City Banquet

(NCNA-English Kirin, May 21, 1972)

the kirin municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary, and the other distinguished guests from cambodia.

present were hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee.

kung yu-jan, chairman of the kirin municipal revolutionary committee, and samdech sihanouk spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, kung yu-jan acclaimed the latest victories scored by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: "we people in kirin city, like the rest of the country, firmly respond to the solemn call of our great leader chairman mao in his may 20, 1970 statement, and give all-out support to the three peoples of indochina in their just struggle. we will do still better in grasping revolution and promoting production and support and assist by deeds the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory."

in his speech, samdech sihanouk gave an account of the new victories won recently by the cambodian people in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he said: the nixon government has met with disastrous defeat on the indochinese battlefield. we are convinced that the three peoples of indochina, with the powerful support of china, the great rear area, will certainly emerge victorious, no matter whether u.s. imperialism pushes ahead "vietnamization" or "americanization" of the war in indochina.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Wang Kuo-chuan Meets Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, today met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the japanese sasebo trade union activists' friendship delegation with isao haymai as its head, narito yufu as its deputy head and nobufumi nishimura as its secretary general.

present on the occasion were leading members of organizations concerned, including chang yu, li tieh-ying and lu peng-fei.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Osaka

(NCNA-English Osaka, May 20, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation flew here from nagasaki at noon on may 18 for a friendly visit. the delegation was accorded warm welcome by personages of various circles and patriotic chinese residents in osaka and kansai.

on that evening, the osaka table tennis association gave a cocktail party in honour of the chinese delegation. among the nearly 200 people attending the party were japanese table tennis players, figures from various circles of japan and representatives of patriotic chinese residents in japan.

in his speech, yaichiro yamamoto, vice-president of the japanese table tennis association and president of the osaka table tennis association, expressed the hope that the japanese table tennis circles will join hands with chinese and korean friends to contribute to the development of table tennis in asia and the world.

in reply, head of the chinese table tennis delegation hsu yin-sheng said, "the friendly contacts between the people and sportsmen of china and japan has developed constantly. through this visit, we are determined to make the greatest effort to further the mutual understanding and unity between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries."

later on in the evening a meeting to extend rousing welcome to the delegation was held by more than 300 workers, youth, women and tribesmen in osaka.

present at the meeting were yoshiyuki chosa, secretary general of the osaka prefectural council for restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations and president of the osaka prefectural council of the general council of trade unions of japan; yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka; yaichiro yamamoto, president of the osaka table tennis association; hideharu niitani, director of the education

and propaganda bureau of the japan socialist party; ko kusuhara, representative of the kansai headquarters of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; hisa fujia, representative of the osaka women's democratic club; seishichi isuka, vice-chairman of the osaka prefectural headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox); yusho otsuka, kuichiro makamura and others. representatives of patriotic chinese nationals in kansai area of japan attended the meeting.

yoshiyuki and yasushi addressed the meeting.

after his speech, yasushi oshima presented the key of osaka city to the chinese delegation as a souvenir. a letter expressing warm welcome to the visit of the chinese delegation to the city from ryoichi yamamoto, governor of osaka prefecture, was read out at the meeting.

hsu yin-sheng spoke at the meeting. a red banner signed by all participants of the meeting was presented to the delegation by the sponsors of the meeting. the words on the banner read: "long live the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples exclamation"

the chinese table tennis delegation played the third friendly match in japan in the osaka prefectural gymnasium yesterday evening. over 5,000 people of osaka and from neighbouring prefectures watched the match.

men's singles, women's singles, and a men's and a women's team event were played at the friendly match. the japanese players won three games in men's singles and one game in women's singles while the chinese players won two games in men's singles and three games in women's singles. in the men's team event, the japanese players won five to two, while in the women's team event, the chinese players won five to four.

japanese players taking part in the matches were norio takashima, mitsuru kono, shigeo ito, seiko hirano, mieko fukuno, yasuko konno, kazuko ito, tokio tasaka, nobuhiko hasegawa, tetsuo inoue, miho hamada, yoshiko takase and yukie ozeki.

chinese players taking part in the matches were lu chu-fang, hsu shao-fa, yu yi-tse, chu nai-chen, hu yu-lan, li ching-kuang, hsiao tso-yun, tiao wen-yuan, feng meng-ya, li li and chou pao-chin.

after the matches, the players of both countries shook hands warmly and congratulated one another.

MALAYSIA

"Voice of Malayan Revolution" Hails Victories Scored by World People in Revolutionary Struggles in Past Year

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

the "voice of malayan revolution" in its editorial today entitled "the world people are bound to win" warmly hailed the brilliant victories scored by the people of various countries in the world in their revolutionary struggles in the past year.

"in the past year," the editorial said, "the people of various countries, fearing no hardship and sacrifice, persisting in unity and fighting valiantly, have dealt a still heavier blow to u.s. imperialism and its accomplices and won new victories."

the editorial pointed out: "in indochina, the main battlefield of the world people's anti-u.s. struggle, the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia have closely united, coordinated with each other, fought more and more vigorously and smashed the military adventures of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys repeatedly, thus bringing the u.s. imperialist scheme of war 'vietnamization', 'laotianization' and 'khmerization' to still more disastrous defeat.

"the new war escalation and serious war provocation against the democratic republic of viet nam by u.s. imperialism have not only incurred still severer punishment by the vietnamese people, but also met with strong opposition from the world people including the american people."

the revolutionary armed struggle of the peoples in southeast asia, the editorial went on, has attained new development in the past year and the people's armed forces have grown continuously. the struggle of the people of asia and japan in particular against the revival of japanese militarism has been surging forward. the armed struggle which the palestinian people is persisting in has dealt blows at the military attacks and political plots of imperialism and its lackeys. the workers' movement and the revolutionary struggle of the people of other strata in western european capitalist countries have developed vigorously. the u.s. workers' struggle and the anti-war movement of the american people have grown in scale.

the editorial noted that in the past year, "socialist china's international prestige has been further enhanced and chairman mao's revolutionary diplomatic policy has attained a series of fresh victories."

it added, "the development of the international situation in the past year has fully testified the scientific thesis of chairman mao 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.' imperialism, revisionism and reaction are not reconciled to their defeats. u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism are frantically engaged in armament drive. to redivide spheres of influence, they are colluding and contending with each other while stepping up interference, subversion and aggression against other countries. while vigorously

pursuing its war "vietnamization" policy, u.s. imperialism has unleasned large naval and air forces to intensify the bombing of north viet nam and mined the north vietnamese ports. soviet revisionism practises fascist rule over the people at home and the people of its dependencies and carries out frenzied military expansion abroad. but all these acts are arousing stronger indignation and resistance of the people of the world."

the editorial stressed that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution. this is an irresistible historical trend of our era. today, the international situation is experiencing a drastic change which is favourable for the people of all the countries and unfavourable for imperialism, revisionism and reaction. fighting side by side in unity and close cooperation, the world people are sure to defeat imperialism and all its lackeys, and win greater victory.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Mexican Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met guillermo corona munoz, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the united states of mexico in the people's republic of china.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Korean Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-foreign minister han nien-lung this afternoon met and had a very cordial and friendly talk with the korean visiting group to china. head of the group is yang rak bong, director of the general bureau of local industry of south hwanghae province, and deputy head is ryu man uk, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of local industry.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk was present on the occasion.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including tsao ke-chiang, cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung and chi pao-shu.

Shanghai Dance Drama Troupe Returns to Pyongyang from Hamhung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, May 21, 1972)

the shanghai dance drama troupe of china returned here today after a friendly performance tour of hamhung. the troupe with hsu ching-hsien as leader and chang ying-wu and tsung hsiu-jung as deputy leaders returned here in the company of chang chol, alternate member of the workers' party of korea central committee and vice-minister of culture.

it was warmly welcomed at the station by kim gyong ryon, member of the w.p.k. central committee, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; li chang son, first vice-minister of culture; li myon sang, member of the w.p.k. central committee, vice-chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and vice-chairman of the central committee of the general federation of literary and art unions of korea; sin in ha, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; li chang in, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal people's committee; as well as representatives of cultural and art circles here.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, was also present.

the chinese troupe was seen off at the hamhung railway station yesterday evening by hyon mu gwang, alternate member of the political committee of the w.p.k. central committee, secretary of the w.p.k. central committee and chief secretary of the south hamgyong provincial committee of the w.p.k.; kim se bong, chairman of the south hamgyong provincial people's committee; pak song gwan, chief secretary of the hamhung municipal committee of the w.p.k.; cho hui nam, vice-chairman of the hamhung municipal people's committee; as well as working people and cultural workers of the city.

during its stay in hamhung, the shanghai dance drama troupe gave four performances of the modern revolutionary ballet "the white-haired girl" and the concerto for piano and orchestra "the yellow river", which were warmly welcomed. the members of the troupe visited the "february 8" vinylon factory and performed scenes from "the white-haired girl", "the red detachment of women" and other items for the workers of the factory and other factories nearby.

the south hamgyong provincial people's committee and the hamhung municipal people's committee respectively gave receptions for the troupe upon its arrival and departure.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese and Peruvian Table Tennis Players Hold First Friendly Match

(NCNA-English Lima, May 20, 1972)

chinese and peruvian table tennis players held their first friendly match at the city stadium here yesterday evening. the excellent performance was watched by over 3,000 spectators.

among those seeing the match were javier menchaca, president of the peruvian national committee of sports, juan velasco gonzales, son of the peruvian president, antonio tord gomez, vice-minister of power and mining, and other officials.

chinese ambassador chiao jo-yu and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

after the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, the chinese and peruvian players shook hands warmly and exchanged gifts.

brief speeches were made by cesar betalleluz, president of the peruvian table tennis association (tta), and chuang tse-tung, head of the chinese table tennis delegation.

cesar betalleluz extended the warmest welcome to the chinese delegation on behalf of the tta and the peruvian people. he said, "this is the first sports interchange between peru and the people's republic of china, which will pave the road for extensive contacts in the sports field, and strengthen the ties of friendship, between the peoples of china and peru."

chuang tse-tung said, "peru is a nation with an ancient civilization. the peruvian people are a heroic and industrious people who have demonstrated an unyielding spirit in the protracted struggle against colonial and imperialist aggression and for national independence." he pledged the resolute support of the chinese people and sports circles for the just struggle of the peruvian people in defence of their sovereignty over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and their national resources. he conveyed the warm regards of the chinese people and sportsmen to the peruvian people and sportsmen.

there were eight games in all between the men and women players of the two countries. the fine skill of the players repeatedly drew warm applause and cheers from the spectators. the chinese players also gave an exhibition match for the spectators. a most friendly and cordial atmosphere prevailed throughout the match.

mayor of lima eduardo dibos chappuis received the visiting chinese delegation at the city hall here yesterday.

CHINA AND POLAND

Chinese Ambassador to Poland Gives Dinner

(NCNA-English Warsaw, May 19, 1972)

liu hsu-ching, newly-appointed ambassador of the people's republic of china to the polish people's republic, gave a dinner in the chinese embassy yesterday evening.

among those present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister s. trepczynski, vice-shipping minister stefan perkowicz, vice-minister of forestry and timber industry jerzy knothe and lieutenant-general jan sliwinski, deputy chief of general staff of the people's army of poland.

present also were diplomatic envoys of various countries to poland, friendly personages of various circles and overseas chinese.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Friendship Tourist Group Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 20, 1972)

a 20-member friendship tourist group from romania led by gavrus gheorghe, an instructor in the organization department of the central committee of the romanian communist party, arrived here by air today.

welcoming the group at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including ti wen-wei, yu ping, hsing jen-hsien and han kuang-yeh.

on hand were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and second secretary of the romanian embassy here florian plaiasu.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1972)

a government delegation of the syrian arab republic led by abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, arrived here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese government. the delegation was warmly welcomed by more than three thousand people.

members of the delegation are: dr. mohammed emady, minister of state for planning affairs, dr. m. zakaria ismail, assistant minister for foreign affairs, abdel nafeh shahin, assistant minister for communications, abdel latif kutait, general director of the union of textile industry, and adnan omran, director of the cabinet of the minister for foreign affairs.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, minister, and ho ying, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; nan tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang an-chu, leading member of the ministry of foreign trade; yu mei, vice-minister of communications; sung yang-chu, vice-minister of the state capital construction commission; li hsueh-shih, leading member of the ministry of light industry; and leading members of departments concerned wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, han hsu, tan tung, chu kai-yin, cheng fei and hsing jen-hsien.

present at the airport were: sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

diplomatic officials of the syrian embassy in china; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

chou chueh, deputy director of the department of west asian and african affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, and syrian ambassador to china youssef shakra, who specially went to shanghai to meet the distinguished guests from syria, arrived here by the same plane.

peking airport today flew the national flags of syria and china. accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, vice-prime minister abdel halim khaddam and his party walked round to meet the crowd of welcomers. people waved flowers and multi-coloured streamers while many sang and danced to express their warm welcome to the distinguished guests from syria. they shouted: "firm support for the just struggle of the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism exclamation" "firm support for the war of the vietnamese and other indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "firm support for the just struggles of the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the rest of the world exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and syrian peoples exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people all over the world exclamation"

the syrian government delegation arrived in shanghai yesterday and enplaned for peking this morning. the guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at shanghai airport by liu yao-tsung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee and political commissar of the shanghai garrison of the chinese people's liberation army, and feng kuo-chu, chang ching-piao and yeh chang-ming, standing committee members of the municipal revolutionary committee. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished syrian guests yesterday evening.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Hold Talks with Syrian Vice Prime Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1972)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister chi peng-fei held talks here this afternoon with abdel halim khaddam, syrian vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the syrian side were dr. mohammed emady, minister of state for planning affairs, youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, dr. m. zakaria ismail, assistant minister for foreign affairs, abdel nafeh shahin, assistant minister for communications, abdel latif kutait, general director of the union of textile industry, and adnan omran, director of the cabinet of the minister for foreign affairs.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including chou chueh, cheng fei, lin ai-li, kao chien-chung, li liu-ken, wan yung-hsiang, tsang shih-hsiung and liang yin-chu.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Syrian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 21, 1972)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening to warmly welcome abdel halim khaddam, syrian vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, and all members of the government delegation of the syrian arab republic he is leading.

among the guests were youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, and diplomatic officials of the syrian embassy.

sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended.

present were chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, and others.

the national flags of syria and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. the band played music of welcome when vice-prime minister abdel halim khaddam and other distinguished syrian guests entered the banquet hall in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and others.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-prime minister abdel halim khaddam spoke.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "the syrian people have a glorious tradition of opposing imperialism and colonialism. in order to win state independence and national liberation, they waged a protracted and valiant struggle. in recent years, they have, under the leadership of president assad, made unremitting efforts for recovering the lost territories, safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and building their country. the syrian government and people have persisted in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggression, supported and assisted the palestinian people's cause of liberation and supported the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this just stand of the syrian government and people has won the support of the people of the world."

he said: "of late, the situation of the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is excellent. the people throughout the world are continuing to strongly condemn u.s. imperialism for its acts of war escalation in viet nam. the vietnamese people are dealing heavy blows at the u.s. aggressors and continuously winning new victories on the battlefield. it can be said with certainty that the military blackmail and political schemes of u.s. imperialism and its accomplices cannot intimidate and deceive the heroic vietnamese people, nor can they save u.s. imperialism and its accomplices from their doomed defeat. the struggle of the three indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is a just one, and a just cause is bound to triumph. the solemn and just stand of the chinese government and people of supporting the three indochinese peoples is firm and unshakable. so long as the u.s. government does not stop its war of aggression

against indochina, and no matter what forms the war may assume, we will resolutely support the indochinese peoples in their war of resistance to the end till their final victory.

"in the middle east, the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples' just struggle against the israeli zionist aggression is developing in depth. at present, the one or two superpowers are stepping up their contention in the middle east, in a vain attempt to decide the destiny of the arab people and divide spheres of influence. however, the daily awakening arab and palestinian peoples have come to understand better and better through many years' practice of struggle that the only reliable way to defeat the enemy and liberate their territories is to rely on their own strength and persist in a protracted struggle. in order to oppose the israeli zionist aggression, recover the invaded and occupied territories and regain their national rights, they are overcoming multiple difficulties on their road of advance, strengthening the militant unity of the arab peoples and are determined to carry the struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggression to the end. the chinese government and people resolutely support the just struggle of the syrian, palestinian and other arab peoples. we will always stand together with you in the struggle against imperialist aggression, subversion, control, interference and bullying."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "there exists a traditional friendship between china and syria. in the struggle against imperialism, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other." "syria consistently supported the struggle for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and made many efforts in this regard. for this, i would like to take this opportunity to express our thanks once again," he added. he expressed the belief that the present visit to china by the syrian government delegation led by his excellency khaddam would certainly make a new contribution to the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

vice-prime minister abdel halim khaddam conveyed to the friendly chinese people under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung the greetings of president hafez el-assad and the syrian people.

he said: "at a time when the peoples and the national liberation movements of the world are waging struggles against barbarous zionism led by israel and world imperialism led by u.s.a., our present visit will be a new step to strengthen the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries." "the relations between us are not new, but were established many years ago in our peoples' common struggle against occupation and exploitation," he added.

he said: "your great people suffered at the hands of imperialism and now witness the crimes committed by imperialism in indochina in its brutal aggression against the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia; therefore, your people naturally understand well the significance of the just struggle of the arab nation. the arab nation is waging their struggle in order to secure the legitimate national rights of the palestinian arab people to return to their homeland and liberate their territories from zionist occupation as well as to liberate the other arab territories occupied by the israelis with the support of world imperialism headed by u.s.a."

the syrian vice-prime minister stated: "the struggle against zionism and world imperialism is developing in depth in the arab countries, in indochina, in africa and in south america. this requires us to stand on the same front and take a unanimous position in coping with the common enemy, who is the enemy of the arab peoples fighting for their legitimate rights, of the african peoples fighting for the freedom of their countries, and also of the vietnamese people, who are shedding their blood every day to liquidate the crimes of the occupationists on their territory.

"it is from these facts that all the attitudes and positions taken by the syrian arab republic under the leadership of our arab baath socialist party stem. therefore, a fundamental and important aspect of our policy is to render consistent and all-out support to the palestine resistance movement, because we believe that the palestine revolution represented by the resistance movement is an important component of the arab revolution, which in turn is an important component of the world liberation movement.

"the escalation of aggression and the new action of blockade against the vietnamese people are flagrant violations of the norms of international law and constitute a grave threat to world peace. therefore, we strongly condemn this new aggression. we demand an end to the crimes committed by the united states against the indochinese peoples fighting for liberation and peace as well as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from their territories."

in conclusion, he said: "we give powerful support to the african and latin american peoples in their just struggle to oppose imperialism and racial discrimination, win their national independence and build a new society without exploitation."

following their speeches the band played the national anthems of syria and china. the guests and hosts proposed toasts to the constant growth of the militant friendship between the people of the two countries.

attending the banquet were also:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hsieh fu-min and chi fang; and

ho ying, vice-foreign minister, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, wang an-chu, a leading member of the ministry of foreign trade, yu mei, vice-minister of communications, chang kuo-chuan, a leading member of the state capital construction commission, li hsueh-shih, a leading member of the ministry of light industry, and leading members of other departments concerned, including yu pu-hsueh, wang hai-jung, wang lei, ting hsueh-sung, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, wu yin-hsien, nan hsu, tan tung, wang yeh-chiu, chu kai-yin, lu kuei, lai ta-yuan, ho kung-kai, chou chueh and cheng fei.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were among the guests.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Home Affairs Ministry Delegation Winds Up Visit to Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, May 21, 1972)

the delegation of the ministry for home affairs of tanzania led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs, concluded a visit to nanking and left here for shanghai by train this morning. the delegation is accompanied on the tour by su chieh, chinese vice-minister of communications. tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura left for shanghai by the same train.

seeing the distinguished tanzanian guests off at the railway station were hsu chia-tun, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of kiangsu provincial and nanking municipal departments concerned, including ma kuang-chun.

the delegation arrived in nanking yesterday and was honoured at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee in the evening. hsu chia-tun and saidi ali maswanya spoke at the banquet, hailing the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and tanzania and continuous victories in the afro-asian people's cause of unity against imperialism.

during their stay in nanking, the tanzanian guests visited the nanking yangtze river bridge, the purple mountain observatory and sun yat-sen mausoleum and toured hsuanwu lake. they also attended an art performance by primary school pupils.

CHINA AND UN

Letter of China's Permanent Representative to United Nations to UN Secretary-General and President of Security Council

(NCNA-English United Nations, May 20, 1972)

huang hua, permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, sent a letter today to u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim and president of the security council george bush, pointing out that it is entirely illegal and null and void for the u.s. and japanese governments to make an illicit transfer between themselves of china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and that the chinese government and people will never accept it. full text of the letter follows:

his excellency mr. kurt waldheim,
secretary-general of the united nations.

his excellency mr. george bush,
president of the security council.

your excellencies,

i have received the letter dated may 10, 1972 from the u.s. representative mr. george bush to the secretary-general circulated as a security council document on may 11, 1972. i am instructed to state the following:

the japanese people have waged a protracted struggle for the return of okinawa, forcing the u.s. government to return the "administrative rights" over okinawa to japan. however, the sato government has permitted the united states to retain a large number of military bases and installations in okinawa. this runs counter to the japanese people's desire for the complete and unconditional return of okinawa. it should be pointed out in particular that in their agreement concerning the ryukyu islands and the daito islands signed on june 17, 1971, the u.s. and japanese governments openly included china's territory the tiaoyu and other islands in the "reversion zone", which is a serious violation of the territory and sovereignty of the people's republic of china. the tiaoyu and other islands have been chinese territory since ancient times. it is entirely illegal and null and void for the u.s. and japanese governments to make an illicit transfer between themselves of china's territory. the chinese government and people will never accept it.

i would request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the security council.

(signed) huang hua

permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations

may 20, 1972 new york

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Basketball Delegation Concludes Visit to Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, May 20, 1972)

the yugoslav basketball delegation led by cindric zeljko, vice-president of the yugoslav basketball association, concluded its friendly visit to shenyang and left here for peking by train this evening.

the delegation arrived in shenyang by air from peking on may 18 and was honoured at a banquet given by the liaoning provincial physical culture and sports commission in the evening. the yugoslav and chinese players at the banquet proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

the delegation was welcomed at a ceremony arranged by the provincial physical culture and sports commission yesterday evening. friendly men's and women's matches were played between the yugoslav and liaoning provincial teams.

among those who attended the welcoming ceremony and watched the matches were pai chien, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned yin tsan-chen, tseng chang-pai and hua wen.

before the welcoming ceremony started, pai chien met delegation leader cindric zeljko and leader of the yugoslav men's and women's basketball teams kasanin ratomir and had a friendly conversation with them.

the yugoslav and liaoning teams played a spirited game and the thrilling matches drew warm applause from the spectators.

while in shenyang, the yugoslav delegation visited the shenyang heavy machinery plant, the shenyang palace and the peiling park.

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ART AND LITERATURE

Push Mass Literary and Art Creation One Step Forward

by

CCP Nant'ung Hsien Committee, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 23, 1972)

Guided by Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line for literature and art, we have been actively developing spare-time literary and art creation by the masses in the past few years, playing a positive role in the propagation of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, in supporting various work of the Party, in actuating the mass movement of learning from Tachai in agriculture, and in occupying ideological and cultural positions in the countryside.

(1)

As a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution, we realize that revolutionary literature and art is "the cogwheels and rivets of the revolutionary machine as a whole," "a powerful weapon for uniting and educating the people and hitting and annihilating the enemy." However, with regard to the question of how spare-time literary and art creation should be grasped, there were at first two different views. One was that the masses should be freely roused for the work. The other was that literary and art creation being unlike carrying of mud or digging of ditches, it would be better to organize a few "pen-wielders" for the work, so as to insure good quality and avoid "trouble."

To unify the thinking of all, we went to P'ingch'ao, T'unghai, Shihtsung, Liuch'iao, and other ch'ü to carry out in-depth investigation. We

found that in many communes and production brigades mass revolutionary literary and art activities were carried out solidly and with great vigor, and the ideological and cultural positions in the countryside were effectively occupied, because the masses were roused to engage in literary and art creation and plays and other items were written and staged locally. On the other hand, literary and art activities were lukewarm in some production brigades because the masses were not roused, and in some places important positions were even dominated by bad men. Two different ways of handling the work led to two different results. This has enabled us to realize that we cannot rely only on a few "pen-wielders" and one-sidedly stress quality, but should develop activities of literary and art creation by starting from reality and relying on and rousing the broad masses.

With thinking unified, we wrote down our typical experience--both positive and negative--and lessons learned for distribution to all comrades and organized the broad masses of cadres and the masses for an earnest study of Chairman Mao's "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" in relation to the reality of the struggle between the two classes and two lines in the local ideological and cultural domain, to enable all to realize the importance of developing spare-time literary and art creation by the masses.

Meanwhile, with reference to the complaint that workers, peasants and soldiers had "too much mud but too little ink" in them, and the ideological reality that some spare-time writers were afraid of making mistakes, we roused the masses to criticize the view, spread by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, that "the masses are backward," that literary and art "creation is esoteric," and that "cultural work is risky." We also selected some revolutionary stories written by spare-time writers and organized a number of story-tellers and sent them to various places to tell these stories, so that all might receive a vivid education in Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

Through mobilization at all levels the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses for developing spare-time literary and art creation was roused and new writers appeared ceaselessly. On this basis, "three-combination" spare-time literary and art creation groups, which had poor and lower-middle peasants as the mainstay and in which revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals participated, were set up level after level from the production brigade and the commune to the hsien. We also took care to implement the Party's policy toward intellectuals and rouse the enthusiasm of the old spare-time writers, so that an absolute majority of the old spare-time of the hsien joined these creation groups. In this way a mass-character spare-time literary and art creation movement developed rapidly in the whole hsien.

(2)

The masses were roused and spare-time creative activity was unfolded, but the leadership of some communes and production brigades, satisfied with the extensive mobilization of the masses and the large

quantity of creative works turned out, neglected the work of improvement on the basis of popularization. As a result, the spare-time writers were unable to produce something new and the propaganda teams had to stage the same things all the time. The masses, seeing these, were dissatisfied. Thus this adversely affected not only the enthusiasm of the masses for developing revolutionary literary and art activities, but also that of spare-time writers for creative work. To consolidate and develop the results already produced, we promptly grasped the improvement of literary and art creative work on the basis of popularization.

How should it be improved? We deeply realized in practice that in order to bring about improvement, it was necessary to persevere in the correct political orientation and give direction by correct methods, so as to guide spare-time writers in adhering to the correct political orientation and improve their work in the direction of the progress of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

At first we thought that since most of the spare-time writers lived among the masses and fought on the first line, their ideological problems were negligible, and that what they needed was mainly improvement of their creative skill. One thing, however, roused our vigilance. The creative groups and spare-time writers of some communes and production brigades became too ambitious with regard to the question of improvement. They wrote behind closed doors and started a tendency toward political apathy and separation from labor and from the masses. We conducted an investigation and discovered that much muddled thinking and all kinds of non-proletarian ideas existed among the spare-time writers. "Everything depends on whether the ideological and political lines are correct or not." To grasp the "pen," it is necessary first to grasp "man's head," to grasp the orientation and the line, otherwise spare-time literary and art creation will go astray.

Thereupon, in accordance with the busy or slack farm season, the hsien Party committee made appropriate arrangements, taking local conditions into consideration, and set up, level by level, study classes for backbones of literary creation. We guided spare-time writers in earnestly studying the "Talks" and in intensively criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist black line for literature and art of Liu Shao-ch'i, Chou Yang and their gang. The object was to repudiate the idea of personal fame and gain of the bourgeoisie and establish proletarian utilitarianism, so as to increase the consciousness of "creating for the workers, peasants and soldiers"; to repudiate idealist transcendentalism and establish the viewpoint of primacy of practice, so as to increase the consciousness of going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers; to repudiate the view that "the masses are backward" and establish the viewpoint that "the masses are the real heroes," so as to increase the consciousness of receiving re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers; to repudiate the viewpoint of pure professionalism as well as the tendency to substitute politics for professional work, and establish the viewpoint of putting politics in command of professional work, so as to increase the consciousness of taking the red and expert road.

Through mass criticism and repudiation, the spare-time writers ceaselessly increase their line consciousness. They all more consciously firmly refuse to be separated from labor, from the masses and from practice, and at the same time insist on writing during their spare time. They base their work on workers, peasants and soldiers. Most of their works are short but are refined and effective.

Subject to helping spare-time writers understand the necessity of improvement in the orientation of workers, peasants and soldiers, we also pay attention to guiding the improvement by using correct methods. In close relation to the creative practice of the spare-time writers, we firmly grasp the following several links:

(1) Carry out "three-combination" and earnestly "guard the pass" of subject matter.

Subject matter decides the question of whom do literary works serve. Carrying out "three-combination" is an effective measure for "guarding the pass" of subjective matter. In the "three-combination" spare-time creation groups at all levels, it is necessary to give full play to the activism of members of all sides. Revolutionary cadres have a picture of the whole situation and are quite familiar with the history and current situation of the three major revolutionary struggles in their own locality. The poor and lower-middle peasants have deep class feeling and a certain degree of line consciousness, while the revolutionary intellectuals have specialized knowledge of their craft. All key literary creation projects of the creation groups at all levels are studied by such "three-combination" creative sub-groups, which will plan the actual creation, firmly insist on selecting subject matter from the three major revolutionary struggles, and temper it from the stand and viewpoint of the proletariat.

The deputy secretary and standing committee members of the hsien Party committee who were staying at selected spots at the basic level also took part in the activities of the local "three-combination" creation sub-groups, helping spare-time writers choose subject matter which had guiding significance to the whole area so that their works might serve the three major revolutionary struggles still better. Such a measure helps to strengthen Party leadership and rouse the enthusiasm of the spare-time writers, as well as helping to "guard the pass" of subject matter and improve the political quality of the literary works.

(2) Firmly maintain the unity of politics and art, and develop active literary and art criticism.

In general, all creative works by spare-time creation groups at various levels are jointly discussed by the leadership of the corresponding level and the masses. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, "Put political standards in the first position and the artistic standards in the second" and "Unity between politics and art, unity between content and form, and unity between revolutionary political content and the most perfect artistic form possible," we rouse the masses to develop active

literary and art criticism, turning the process of joint discussion into a process of commenting on, revising, and improving the literary works. Members of the hsien Party committee and its standing committee, making use of various opportunities, also go to the communes and production brigades, where they discuss literary works together with the masses and repeatedly putting forward views for their revision till they are better satisfied.

We also take care to prevail upon cadres of all levels and the masses to esteem the products of the labors of the writers and not to dismiss them lightly. All works with correct content and healthy form are earnestly praised even if they are more or less crude, and their authors are helped to revise them.

(3) With the model plays as splendid examples, pick out promising works and work on them with emphasis.

In dealing with some good "seedlings," we, together with the combined efforts of professional writers and spare-time writers and with the strict scientific attitude and spirit of a high degree of responsibility of countless polishings and repeated improvements adopted in the creation of the model plays, carry out repeated revisions in accordance with varying circumstances. Sometimes we hold creative study classes where revisions may be made jointly by professional writers and spare-time writers; or professional writers may go deep into the basic level and help spare-time writers make revisions; or revisions may be made by professionals in accordance with the collective wisdom of the spare-time writers.

In this way, professionals and amateurs, as well as new hands and old hands, may learn from each other. Professional writers may absorb rich political nutrients from the works of spare-time writers. Spare-time writers may learn from the professionals their artistic skill and experience. Old spare-time writers may learn from new spare-time writers their revolutionary spirit of daring to create what is new, while the new spare-time writers may learn from the old spare-time writers their scientific attitude which enables them to consider problems in an all-round, meticulous manner.

Under the concern of the cultural agencies of the province and through the combined efforts of the professional and spare-time writers of our hsien, an anthology of revolutionary stories entitled "Blue Sea and Red Heart" was published last year by Kiangsu People's Publishing House.

(3)

By promptly paying attention to improvement on the basis of popularization, we have not only improved the quality of the force of creative writers and their works, but also fostered some good models who engage in literary and art creation successfully.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Good experience of improvement on the basis of popularization gained in one place may be applied in another place, so as to provide guidance to the work of popularization and improvement in that place," the hsien Party committee summed up and popularized the experience of the 7th Brigade of Likang on three occasions. First it popularized the brigade's experience of rousing the masses to carry out popularization, promoting spare-time literary and art creation by the masses of the whole hsien. Then it popularized the brigade's experience in fostering backbones and in carrying out improvement promptly on the basis of popularization, opening a way for the establishment of a backbone force of creative writers in the hsien. The third time it popularized the brigade's experience of closely coordinating literary creation with line education while carrying out education in ideology and political line, playing an active role in promoting the fighting character of literary and art works and pushing forward line education in all places.

By directing popularization with improvement in this way, the level of popularization is constantly raised higher. Every time experience from a spot is popularized, the level of popularization of a whole area rises one step. New popularizations ceaselessly appear, and new improvement is ceaselessly promoted.

Mass literary and art creation in our hsien is only beginning. Full of confidence, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers are actively developing activities of spare-time literary and art creation. They are determined to advance ceaselessly in bringing prosperity to socialist literary and art creation along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art.

* * *

Adherence to Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line Means Victory

-- joint editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" today have a joint editorial in honour of the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

entitled "adherence to chairman mao's revolutionary line means victory", the editorial reads in full:

imbued with revolutionary enthusiasm, we today mark the 30th anniversary of our great leader chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

this brilliant work came into being during the great polemics between the two lines thirty years ago. it makes a thorough ideological and political criticism of the "left" and the right opportunist line in literature and art pushed by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other such political swindlers. it inherits, defends and develops the marxist world outlook and theory of literature and art, sums up in a systematic and penetrating way china's historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the ideological field from the time of the "may fourth" movement, and lays down for our party a complete proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art. being a fighting programme for remoulding our party, literature and art and world outlook in the image of the vanguard of the proletariat, the work played an important role in the rectification movement in yenan and in party building over the past three decades; it remains a powerful weapon for our party at present in carrying out education in ideology and political line and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. it is a classic that all members of the communist party and the revolutionary masses should study.

"(boldface begins) the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. (boldface ends)" since chairman mao gave the "talks", his proletarian revolutionary line on literature and art has gripped the masses on an ever wider scale. as a component part of the revolutionary movement led by the chinese communist party, the revolutionary literary and art movement has kept advancing in the tempests of the

revolutionary struggles to seize power by armed force and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. profound changes have taken place, particularly since the great proletarian cultural revolution, in the whole cultural field including literature and art. revolutionary model theatrical works have been popularized on an unprecedented scale. a mass movement for creating works of socialist literature and art is surging. a number of good or fairly good works are emerging in various spheres of art -- the theatre (including local operas), the cinema, music, dance, fine art, literature, etc. the ranks of proletarian revolutionary writers and artists are growing steadily and becoming stronger as they integrate with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

"(boldface begins) in the world today all culture, all literature and art belong to definite classes and are geared to definite political lines. (boldface ends)" the struggle between political lines always expresses itself, first of all, in the ideological-cultural field. chairman mao has always paid great attention to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the ideological field. he initiated and led the criticism of the anti-party adverse current represented by such articles as "random talks on literature and everyday life", "wild lily" and "some observations on march 8, international women's day" in the days of yenan. after country-wide liberation he initiated and led such campaigns as the criticism of the reactionary film "the life of wu hsun", the criticism of the hu shih school of subjective idealism, the struggle against the hu feng counter-revolutionary clique and the struggle against the bourgeois rightists, right up to the criticism of the reactionary historical play "hai jui dismissed from office". all this helped deepen the revolution on the political front step by step. toeing the line of their chieftains wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, the counter-revolutionary chou yang and the other three of "the four villains" and their ilk, who had hidden themselves in the revolutionary camp, came out into the open one after another in the course of these struggles and made frenzied counter-attacks on chairman mao's revolutionary line; they made use of the portion of power they had usurped to oppose and undermine chairman mao's revolutionary line on literature and art and to exercise a bourgeois dictatorship over the proletariat and revolutionary literary and art workers. all these struggles without exception sharply reflect the contention between the two classes and the two lines with regard to political line in different historical periods. the soul-stirring struggles between

the two lines over the past 30 years tell us that such struggles will continue for a long time and that we must remind ourselves of the question of political line every year, every month and every day and constantly engage in "(boldface begins) a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology (boldface ends)" in order to consolidate and strengthen continuously the dictatorship of the proletariat in the superstructure including all fields of culture.

adhering to chairman mao's teaching "(boldface begins) carry out education in ideology and political line (boldface ends)", communist party members and the revolutionary masses in china, under the leadership of the party central committee headed by chairman mao, are deepening the criticism of and struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this struggle is a continuation of the struggle between the two lines within the party over the past 50 years. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers as well as their agents such as chou yang and company are all counter-revolutionary double-dealers skilled at disguising themselves. they waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag, masquerading themselves as revolutionaries while writing counter-revolutionary articles. the experience of the struggle over the past three decades has proved that, provided we conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, seriously remould our world outlook and consciously follow the party's correct line, we can gradually raise our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and expose all pseudo-marxist swindlers in their true colours. marking the 30th anniversary of the "talks" today, the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country should first of all "(boldface begins) read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism (boldface ends)" and, with the "talks" as their weapon, deepen the criticism of all reactionary ideas spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers.

it is essential to uphold the materialist theory of reflection and oppose the idealist theory of apriorism. the "talks" gives a penetrating exposition of the marxist viewpoint that practice is primary and develops the marxist theory of knowledge. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers denied that knowledge originates in practice and preached "super-genius" and "prophets", which are all anti-marxist fallacies. in accordance with chairman mao's instructions, we must make a serious "(boldface begins) study of marxism-leninism and of society (boldface ends)", go deep into reality to make investigations and study, and remould our subjective world in the course of

changing the objective world. all revolutionary intellectuals and revolutionary writers and artists must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the workers, peasants and soldiers and, in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, remould their world outlook, move their feet over to the side of the millions of workers, peasants and soldiers, learn from and sum up their valuable experience, and work hard to portray them in the thick of their struggle.

it is essential to uphold the proletarian theory of classes and oppose the landlord and capitalist theory of human nature. liu shao-chi and other political swindlers plucked the tattered theory of human nature from the ideological arsenal of the exploiting classes to attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the "talks", chairman mao already thoroughly refuted this reactionary theory in its various manifestations. we should act as the "talks" urges us to do, conscientiously study the marxist theory of classes through practice in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and keep firmly to the stand of the proletariat -- for members of the communist party, this means keeping to party spirit and party policy. we should, in the dauntless revolutionary spirit of daring to go against the stream, fight resolutely to the end all overt and covert enemies and all erroneous ideas and actions which depart from chairman mao's revolutionary line. we should diligently and honestly serve the people of china and the world. "(boldface begins) this couplet from a poem by lu hsun should be our motto:

> fierce-browed, i coolly defy a thousand pointing fingers,
> head-bowed, like a willing ox i serve the children.
> (boldface ends)"

it is essential to uphold the marxist materialist conception of history and oppose the idealist conception of history of the exploiting classes. the issue of whether history is made by the masses or a few "heroes" reflects the struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois conceptions of history. the "talks" gives a profound elucidation of the brilliant historical materialist conception that the people are "(boldface begins) the creators of the history of mankind (boldface ends)". liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, however, reversed history and denied the great role of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in making

history, so as to create counter-revolutionary public opinion as part of the preparations in their plot for the restoration of capitalism. as chairman mao teaches, we should seriously study and grasp the materialist conception of history and, in connection with the current class struggle and struggle between the two lines, distinguish the correct line from the wrong line and constantly heighten our consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

proletarian literature and art are a component part of the whole revolutionary machine. party organizations at all levels should view the matter from the high plane of adherence to chairman mao's revolutionary line and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and thereupon pay attention to and strengthen party leadership over literary and art work, conscientiously sum up experience and quicken the pace of struggle-criticism-transformation on the literary and art front. they must first of all grasp the line and orientation, persist in making literature and art serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics, defeat all kinds of interference and sabotage from right or "left", wage a constant, active ideological struggle and continue to eliminate the pernicious influence left over by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers on the ideological-cultural front. second, they must see to it that party policies are implemented, and must do a really good job of building up the ranks of writers and artists ideologically and organizationally, with particular attention on the ideological remoulding of writers and artists; they must conscientiously carry out the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals, unite all who can be united, bring into full play the socialist initiative of both professional and amateur writers and artists in a correct way, steadily raise their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and their ideological and vocational levels so as to enlarge and strengthen the ranks of proletarian writers and artists in the course of struggle. third, they must pay attention to promoting literary and art creation and criticism, and firmly carry out the principles and policies laid down by chairman mao, such as "(boldface begins) let a hundred flowers blossom and weed through the old to bring forth the new (boldface ends)", "(boldface begins) make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china (boldface ends)" and "(boldface begins) with us ... the raising of standards is based on popularization, while popularization is guided by the raising of standards (boldface ends)". it is necessary to learn from the experience gained in creating the revolutionary model theatrical works, dare to do things and blaze new socialist trails, allow

people to make mistakes and correct them, energetically promote the blossoming of socialist literature and art, and strive to keep abreast of the vigorous development of socialist revolution and socialist construction characteristic of the excellent current situation and meet the growing needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

history advances, the revolution deepens, and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work gives impetus to progress in all fields in china. countless facts time and again confirm this irrefutable truth: when the party's line is correct we have everything. so long as we adhere to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, we will win constant, new victories. let us hold the great red banner of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought still higher, and (boldface begins) unite to win still greater victories (boldface ends) along the revolutionary course charted by chairman mao exclamation

RURAL ECONOMIC POLICY

Strengthen Theoretically Understanding of Party Policies

- Conscientious reading and study by members of the CCP Wuchung Hsien Committee, Ninghsia

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, May 22, 1972)

In implementing the Party's economic policies for the countryside, the CCP Wuchung hsien committee in Ninghsia Hui Autonomous Region seriously studies the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, strengthens the committee members' theoretical understanding of Party policies, and by overcoming one-sidedness and raising awareness, enables the various economic policies for the countryside to be gradually implemented, further mobilizes the socialist activism of the masses and develops the excellent situation. In 1971, the total production of grain showed an increase of 31.8 percent over the highest historical record. On the basis of topping the "Program" for six consecutive years, the average per-mow yield reached 708 catties. Such economic produce as cooking oils, sugar beet and tobacco also showed increases to varying degrees with a corresponding development in forestry, livestock breeding and sideline production.

For some time, some of the communes and production brigades of this hsien abolished normal household sideline production by commune members, saying that the action was "cutting the tail of capitalism." Although the Party committee felt that the action was inconsistent with the policy of the Party, still it did not arrest it promptly, and that resulted in a reduction of the commune members' income and dampened their enthusiasm. This incident caused deep reflection among the leading members of the hsien Party committee. They studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "On the question of why such economic policy and not other economic policies should be adopted, on the question of theory and principle, there are many muddled ideas within the Party," and by means of serious study and discussion, all realized that the reason they had not been able to implement in action the Party's policies was because they had not studied seriously the Party's policies, and in particular had not further acquainted themselves with the theoretical basis on which the policies were formulated.

Since then, when implementing the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, they would invariably master diligently the theoretical basis for the formulation of these policies, so as to succeed in implementing the policies consciously no matter under what circumstances.

They made an in-depth study of Chairman Mao's "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" as well as policies for the present stage of the people's commune, mastered theoretically the question of dealing correctly with the commune members' household sideline production, corrected resolutely all methods inconsistent with the policies, and enabled

such normal household sideline production as fowl and livestock breeding, as well as basket and mat weaving to obtain suitable development, thereby enlivening the market and increasing the income of the commune members.

In laying down the Party's economic policies for the countryside, members of the CCP Wuchung hsien committee integrate serious reading and study with maintaining investigation and study, and when problems are discovered they would by integrating theory with study, analyze them conscientiously and master their essence.

Last November, when Hsin Ch'ung-hsiu, the secretary of the hsien Party committee was examining the end-of-the-year distribution work in Tungfeng commune, he found that a production team of Ch'ienfeng production brigade had not made any cash distribution. Making a penetrating investigation, he discovered that it was because a landlord element had employed the tactics of giving dinners to fraternize with and corrupt the cadres, and by such means as borrowing money, drawing wages in advance, and drawing money on account, embezzled the funds of the collective.

With reference to this fact, he studied Engels' criticism of old opportunist Dühring in which Engels pointed out, "All the products are distributed. Society is deprived of its most important progressive function--accumulation..... The means of production accumulated in the past are therefore centralized in the hands of society only in order that all means of production accumulated in the future may once again be dispersed in the hands of individuals," and realized that the sinister aim of the class enemies is to turn the socialist accumulation of the collective into the private accumulation of the landlord and the bourgeoisie, and restore capitalism.

Thereupon, together with the cadres of this production brigade, he mobilized the masses, exposed and repudiated the nefarious plot of the class enemies, recovered the funds embezzled from the collective and rapidly carried out cash distribution. He also used this as teaching material to carry out a lively and concrete education on the basic line of the Party for the cadres and commune members, and raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle.

From the problem of this production team, Hsin Chung-hsiu and the other leading members of the hsien Party committee are able to further realize that in implementing the Party's policy for distribution, they must take the guideline of class struggle and line struggle and criticize and repudiate penetratingly the revisionist black merchandise of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. From last winter to spring this year, the hsien Party committee has made an all-round examination of the financial and management work of the communes and production brigades in conjunction with line education, attacked the sabotage activities of the class enemies, and strengthened revolutionized construction of the leading bodies in the basic level. On that basis, they have also helped the production brigades and production teams to put in good order their financial system and that greatly stimulated the activism of the commune members for revolution and production.

The CCP Wuchung hsien committee also pays attention to integrating reading and study with learning from the people, keeps drawing nourishment from the rich practice of the people in their correct implementation of policy, and overcomes subjectivism and one-sidedness. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution there has been a greater increase in grain production of this hsien. However, the development of forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production and fishing has been comparatively slow. What is the cause?

The hsien Party committee, by means of going deeply into reality for investigation and study, has learned a lesson from the transformation of Lich'iao production brigade belonging to Wannienhung commune of the hsien. In the past the greater part of the hills of this production brigade was bare, erosion was serious and much of the land was saline. It was notorious as an impoverished production brigade in the whole hsien.

Since 1962, the Party branch of this production brigade, proceeding by bringing erosion under control, has maintained the policy that trees planted by the production teams belong to the production teams and trees planted by individual commune members in front and at the back of their houses belong to the commune members themselves. Each spring and autumn, they would organize the people to plant trees on the sandy hills and on the "four sides," and a tree belt some 5 li long and one-and-a-half li wide was gradually built. At the same time, by also acting in accordance with the policy of voluntariness, mutual benefit and fair exchange, they systematically organized ten of the production teams to carry out unified basic farm construction and planted a protective tree belt. By means of several years of effort, the trees grew up and sandstorms were brought under control and erosions prevented. More than 80 percent of the drainage and irrigation system of the field is in good working order and the average per-mow yield of grain of the production brigade has topped the guideline of the "Program" and crossed the "Yellow River."

Following the development of production, they have operated in succession with the production brigade as a unit such diversified economy as gravel farm, quarry, sheep farm, bee farm, fish farm, orchard, farming implements repair and fitting group, sewing group and rice mill. In strict accordance with the amount of work carried out by each production team, distribution were made on the income obtained.

Since 1962, by relying on their own efforts, they have strung up a rural electrical cable line, purchased two tractors and more than 100 sets of various type of farming machinery. The annual income of the commune members has more than doubled that of the past. The former impoverished production brigade has become an affluent production brigade with all-round development in farming, forestry, livestock breeding, sideline production and fishing. The change in Lich'iao production brigade has enabled the hsien Party committee to realize profoundly that the policy of "taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development" reflects the law of development of socialist agriculture, and in order to

implement this policy correctly, it is imperative to carry out work based uncompromisingly on the Party's policy.

Since the autumn of 1970 to the present, the hsien Party committee, while vigorously grasping grain production, has at the same time helped the basic level cadres to take Lich'iao production brigade as an example, and further implemented the policy of trees planted by the production teams belonging to the production teams and trees planted by commune members in front or behind their houses belonging to the commune members in forestry, the policy of giving suitable prizes for the selling of pigs to the state by commune members and the breeding of livestock for the collective, and the policy of maintaining voluntariness and mutual benefit and socialist cooperation and fair exchange, etc., and there was a very rapid development in forestry, livestock breeding and sideline production in the whole hsien.

In 1971, the afforested area and trees planted on the "four sides" in the whole hsien were more than in any single year since the great proletarian cultural revolution. The total head of large or small livestock showed an increase of 14.4 percent and the income from diversified economy showed an increase of 54.6 percent over that of 1970. There was also a new increase in the level of agricultural mechanization and the area of machine-plowed fields reached 45 percent. Since only last year, some 45 large and medium tractors and hand held tractors have been added to the total of machines in the hsien.

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Apply the Party's Policy As a Prod to Mass Activism

- An investigation on the implementation of the Party's economic policies in pastoral areas in Kangch'a hsien, Tsinghai

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 20, 1972)

Kangch'a hsien lying on the northern bank of Tsinghai Lake 3,000-odd meters above sea level is a hsien with animal-breeding as its main industry. Since 1970, the Party organization and revolutionary committee of this hsien have seriously carried out the Party's various economic policies in the pastoral areas and doggedly adhered to the three-level ownership system of collective with the team as the foundation. They have carried out the guideline of combining agriculture with stock-breeding and taking stock-breeding as the main effort and of developing production with stock-breeding as a prod. They adhere to the socialist principle of distribution according to labor and have properly established and rounded out a production system of responsibility and a system for management of financial affairs.

With the socialist activism of the broad masses of nomads aroused to the full through implementation of the Party's policies, animal-breeding production in this hsien has shown rapid progress. For 1971, the total increase of cattle of various kinds in the whole hsien was 28 percent, and the net increase 14 percent. Plans for sales of meat and draft animals and various kinds of animal-breeding products to the state were fulfilled and overfulfilled. Early this year, though hit by serious natural calamities, Kangch'a hsien still won a good harvest with a survival rate of 88 percent of young animals. The loss of adult animals did not exceed 2 percent.

The Key Lies in Leadership

In carrying out various economic policies in the pastoral areas, the leadership at various levels of Kangch'a hsien went through a process of awareness. Some time before 1970, under the influence of the reactionary line advocated by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, which was "Left" in form but Right in reality, some leading comrades of the hsien Party committee did not study the Party's economic policies penetratingly. They could not distinguish between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy and the revisionist line and policy of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type. They failed to draw a line of distinction between "distribution according to labor" and "work points in command" and between the establishment of the necessary system of production responsibility and the practice of "control, strangling and suppression." Therefore, there appeared some methods of approach which ran counter to the Party's economic policies. Animal-breeding suffered.

Later, some leading members, though with a certain understanding acquired, showed a lot of worries and dared not adhere to principle. They assumed the erroneous attitude of "the less said the better though we are not unaware of what is wrong."

After the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, especially after the founding of the new hsien Party committee, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Kangch'a hsien associated problems existing in execution of the Party's economic policies with the conscientious study of books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and the repeated study of the relevant economic policies on the people's commune at its present stage. Also criticized were the crimes of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type who interfered with and wrecked Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from the standpoint of both the "Left" and the Right. It was realized that the Party's policy was a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It correctly reflected the production relations at the present socialist stage and the masses' level of consciousness. Thus a clear line of demarcation was drawn concerning some problems of right and wrong. Consciousness of execution of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy was raised.

Through study and the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism, line consciousness was raised. The spiritual outlook of the leading members of the hsien Party committee underwent a change. United toward the same goal, all resolutely acted on the Party's policy. An initiative was shown in assuming responsibility for shortcomings and mistakes which appeared in execution of policy. Energetic support was given for the policies and opinions suggested by cadres that fitted in with the Party's policy. Where ideas and actions ran counter to the Party's policy, patient education and help was given. With the help of the hsien Party committee, basic-level cadres raised considerably their regard for policy. On the basis of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy, the cadres at various levels of the whole hsien attained the goal of unified understanding, unified policy, unified planning, unified command and unified action.

Penetrate Deep Into the World of Reality To Make Investigations and Studies

Chairman Mao teaches, "The fundamental task of the Communist leadership organ involves two important points, i.e., ascertaining conditions and grasping policy." From practice, the Party committee of Kangch'a hsien understood that ascertaining conditions was a prerequisite to the understanding of policy and that only by having a correct understanding of the world could we effectively transform the world. Therefore, in carrying out firmly economic policies in pastoral areas, the leading members of the hsien Party committee all along doggedly adhered to the style of going deep into the world of reality to make investigations and studies. They continuously purged the idealist spirit. They attained the aim of being familiar with the situation, right in approach and strong in determination. From 1970, of the eight standing committee members detached from

productive labor, six constantly went deep into the midst of the forefront of production. Except for one remaining in office to handle routine work, all four secretaries and deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee went down to the basic level to stay at selected spots to make investigations and studies. The object was to continuously unearth and solve new problems appearing in the implementation of the Party's economic policies for pastoral areas and sum up and popularize in time advanced experience in firm execution of policy.

Hsien Party committee secretary Li Shu-te was assigned here in 1970. In over one year, he went deep into the midst of lower levels four times. He headed for the highest Muli grasslands above sea level in the hsien and seriously carried out the Party's economic policies. With hsien Party committee leading members taking the lead, leading members of various communes, and hsien and commune organ cadres enthusiastically went out of office to penetrate into the world of reality to carry out investigations and studies in a big way. In 1971, a Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda team composed of over 100 cadres of hsien and commune organs went five times to the lower levels in eight months to preach the Party's policy and check the condition of its implementation.

Practice shows that the process of implementation of the Party's policy is one of "practice and knowledge, again practice and again knowledge." In April 1970, on the basis of investigation and study, the hsien revolutionary committee put forward a suggestion for strengthening labor management in pastoral areas. Was this suggestion conformable to reality? Would new problems appear in the course of execution? In the winter of 1970, the leadership of the hsien Party committee and the secretaries of the Party committee of Ch'Uanchi commune again went deep into the midst of the No. 2 production team of Tungfeng brigade of this commune to make investigations. It was confirmed that the suggestion made by the hsien was basically practicable and stimulative to production.

But meanwhile a new problem was unearthed. It was that in teams with the death rate of animals relatively high the commune members received a bigger income while in teams with the animal death rate relatively small, the commune members received on the contrary a smaller income. They made a further study and analysis of the cause responsible for such an irrational phenomenon. The underlying cause was traced to an improper value set for the carcase of dead animals and the proceeds realized from live animals sold to the state. Therefore, after a collective study and discussion, the hsien Party committee revised the original set values.

In the summer of last year, the hsien Party committee again sent people to go deep into the midst of the No. 2 production team of Tungfeng brigade and some production teams of other communes to make investigations. It was found that the new approach brought much better results than the original one. But basic-level cadres and the masses of nomads again put forward views for improvement. At last, the hsien Party committee widely collected the opinions of the masses and fixed values that were more compatible with

policy. As a result of its practice, the former irrational phenomenon was rectified. A boost was given to the development of collective production. The cadres and the masses became relatively satisfied.

Continuously Eliminate Interference from the "Left" and the Right

Practice of Kangch'a hsien shows that implementation of the Party's various economic policies for pastoral areas is not all plain sailing but is a violent class struggle and two-line struggle. In 1970, while setting up a system of production responsibility, the hsien revolutionary committee decided to award proper prizes to groups or individuals keen on work, responsible in management and prominent in achievements or successful in overfulfillment of assignments. At that time, the overwhelming majority of communes and brigades of the whole hsien expressed support for this and seriously enforced such a system. But an individual leader of a certain commune, influenced by the reactionary line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type which was "Left" in form but Right in reality, linked this with "material incentives" and "money in command." So they were not energetic in the implementation of this system. As a result, though this commune compared more favorably with other communes with regard to grassy mountains and other natural conditions yet animal-breeding production for 1971 fell behind four other communes in the whole hsien.

By citing positive and negative examples, the hsien Party committee gave this cadre education in the line and policy on a number of occasions, and helped him to raise line consciousness and increase his regard for policy. At the year-end distribution in 1971, he went deep into the midst of various brigades to lead in carrying out firmly the Party's policy and resolutely rectified the previous erroneous methods running counter to policy. The socialist activism of the broad masses of nomads was further aroused. From the beginning of this year, the phenomenon of dead animals written off as a loss showed a sharp decrease. The survival rate of young animals reached over 86 percent. The loss rate of adult animals represented only around one percent.

In the firm implementation of the Party's policy, the Party committee of Kangch'a hsien paid attention to a main trend and also another trend that might possibly hide behind it. In the spring of 1970, individual leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee had a one-sided understanding in carrying out the guideline of taking animal-breeding as the main effort and combining agriculture with stock raising. They adopted an erroneous method of transferring labor forces from animal-breeding to strengthen agricultural production, so that animal-breeding suffered and agricultural production also failed to move ahead. The Party committee and revolutionary committee of the hsien corrected such an erroneous approach, but in a small number of communes and brigades there again appeared another tendency. It was held that for pastoral areas agricultural production was something marginal. Leadership over agricultural production was relaxed. As a result, agriculture did not move ahead. Animal-breeding also showed

no rapid progress. To carry out properly the guideline of taking animal-breeding as the main effort and combining agriculture with animal-breeding, the Party committee of the hsien summed up and popularized in time the experience of Tungfanghung brigade. Due to an overall understanding of the dialectical relations of interdependence and mutual promotion between agriculture and animal-breeding on the part of the leading squad, this brigade situated in an elevated cold area 3,300 meters above sea level strengthened leadership over agricultural production while attaching importance to the development of animal-breeding production.

With the poor and lower-middle peasants taken as examples, the commune members in agricultural points carried out the agricultural "8-point code" in line with local needs by relying on their own resources and fighting amidst hardship. They improved the farming technique and cultivated scientific plots. For five consecutive years, they have achieved a good harvest in agriculture. Over 48,000 catties of fodder was provided for animal-breeding. Meanwhile, during the slack farming season, support was provided for stock-raising in carrying out capital construction. A total of forty sties for animals were built. Two wells were sunk. Such measures as exterminating rats on the grasslands with bonfires were carried out. Rapid progress was made in stimulating animal-breeding production. The number of penned cattle of various kinds in the whole brigade was 410 percent as much as that in 1959. With the popularization of the experience of this brigade, a boost was given to the development of agriculture and stock-raising in the whole hsien.

We Must Trust and Rely on the Masses

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Our policy must be made known not just to the leaders and the cadres but also to the broad masses." In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, the Party committee of Kangch'a hsien took trusting and relying on the masses as a fundamental line for firm implementation of the Party's policy. The methods adopted by them boil down to the following:

(1) The Party's various central tasks in pastoral areas were closely associated with policy education for the masses. In 1971, the whole hsien conducted line education on three occasions in a concentrated manner. Every time the dissemination and firm implementation of the Party's economic policies was taken as an item of primary importance and line education was linked with policy education.

(2) From 1970, the whole hsien called a four-level cadres' meeting on three occasions with the participation of cadres at and above the production team levels. The participants seriously studied the Party's guidelines and policies. On every occasion, leading members of the hsien Party committee went deep into the midst of the lower levels and took ascertaining conditions about firm implementation of policies and the dissemination of the Party's policies as an important part of their work program. Wherever they went they conducted propaganda.

(3) Various communes took the process of distribution as one of conducting policy education, and organized commune members to seriously study the Party's policy.

(4) Special study classes for the firm implementation of policy were held. Cadres and nomads were organized to study repeatedly the Party's policy.

Through the adoption of these measures, the Party's policy got more and more deeply implanted in the minds of the people. There appeared a fine style of cadres and people studying policy together, preaching policy together and carrying out policy together.

(By NCNA Correspondent and NCNA Reporter)

(Abridged by Jen-min Jih-pao)

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PHOTOGRAPHY

Chinese PLA Art and Photography Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

an art and photography exhibition of the chinese people's liberation army opened here today at the military museum of the chinese people's revolution to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's brilliant article "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

on display are 320 photographs and 350 art works, including traditional chinese paintings, graphic art, oil paintings, new year posters, serial pictures, posters, scissor cuts, sketches and lantern slides. they were chosen from submissions by various p.l.a. units. they show the new achievements made by the p.l.a. artists and photographers during the great proletarian cultural revolution. guided by chairman mao's proletarian line in literature and art, they have taken an active part in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, conscientiously studied marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, kept to the line of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers and undertaken mass art and photography activities.

most of the works and photographs on display draw their subject matter from army life. the oil paintings "chairman mao works with the masses at a construction site" and "chairman mao talks on the rectification movement at a cadres' meeting in yenan" are in praise of the great leader chairman mao, his proletarian revolutionary line and the great communist party of china. a group of oil paintings and photographs show how the army cadres delve into marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

many powerful and stirring art works and photographs show pla men, full of vigour, at military drills, ready to defend the motherland.

a sculpture, "on the march", depicts a commander helping a weary soldier carry his gun, showing the profound proletarian feelings between commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army. oil painting "my hosts" shows a midnight scene of an old peasant couple looking with tenderness after the sleeping soldiers, softly pulling the covers over them, reflecting the close relations between army and people.

amateur contributions account for the majority of the paintings and a considerable portion of the photographs. the artists include veteran cadres tempered in long years of revolutionary wars, new army recruits, political and military commanders at grassroots levels, film projection operators, propaganda troupe members, and science and research personnel.

eighteen men of a railway corps unit painted a set of serial pictures entitled "we fight in the high mountains". in bright colours with lively images, the pictures portray the courage and heroism of the railway builders in blasting through a mountain and building a railway for the people and the revolution.

tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and educated in ideology and political line, professional artists of the army have consciously carried forward the army's fine traditions and gone among the worker-peasant-soldier masses to remould their world outlook in the thick of struggles, as pointed out by the "talks". the woodcut "patrol" shows a group of militiamen. in order to bring out the importance of the militia in defending the coastal areas of the motherland, the artist went to coastal outposts several times, taking part in their drills and going on patrol with them and asked for their opinions on his work.

FILMS

New Films on Show All Over China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

colour films of the modern revolutionary peking operas "on the docks", "song of the dragon river" and "the red detachment of women" have been produced under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line and are showing in all parts of china starting today to mark the 30th anniversary of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art".

the three films were produced by the peking film studio, the shanghai film studio and the "august 1" film studio of the chinese people's liberation army, and the members of the "on the docks" group of the peking opera troupe of shanghai, the shanghai "song of the dragon river" group and the "red detachment of women" group of the china peking opera troupe. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and his other brilliant works and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. with great political enthusiasm, they produced the films in a short time.

sixteen other films including science films, documentaries and animated cartoons have been produced by the shanghai film studio, the sian film studio, the chuchiang film studio, the central newsreels and documentary studio and others and are on show at the same time. these include "severed arm rejoined", "kwangtung wild oil-bearing plants", "celebrating may 1 with songs of victory", "songs of victory from industry", "dialectics in growing peanuts", "march 8 group operating with live electric wires", "exhibition of china's new methods of treatment by herbal medicines", "camping-out training is good", "tachai flowers in full bloom in hsiyang county" and "battle on haiho river".

FILM PROJECTION TEAMS

Film Projecting Team on Pamirs in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 22, 1972)

a three-member film projecting team on the pamirs in sinkiang has whole-heartedly served herdsmen of tajik, uighur, khalkhas and other nationalities in the past 16 years.

the vast tash kurghan tajik autonomous county in northwest china had poor roads and so it was difficult for the scattered herdsmen to see films. the three tajik members of the film projecting team defied difficulties and crossed snow-capped mountains and icy rivers to show films.

one day in march last year, the team went to the tatung people's commune. it had to climb a snow-capped mountain 6,000 metres above sea level to reach it. a blizzard rose which seemed to make the trip impossible. the team leader forced his way up and then used a rope to pull up the other members and the yak which carried a film projector and other things. on top the mountain, the air was so thin that they found breathing hard. moreover, the mountain path downward had been covered by snow. they followed a dangerous road and arrived at the commune. when the commune members saw a film that evening, they were moved and said to the team members: "we must learn from your fine revolutionary spirit."

the team went to the maiernyang commune one day last summer. as it was preparing to leave, it learned that some herdsmen on a mountain grassland failed to reach the commune centre for the film show. the team members immediately went to the place and arranged to put on a film for the delighted herdsmen.

they have profound feelings for the herdsmen. in their spare time, they help herdsmen repair radio sets, tools and other things.

the three members come from families of emancipated serfs. since starting this work, they have constantly studied chairman mao's article "serve the people" and his "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" and raised their consciousness in whole-heartedly serving the people. when they arrive at a commune or a brigade, they take part in physical labour in the daytime and show a film for the people in the evening.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

West China Border Area Expands Industry

(NCNA-English Urumchi, May 23, 1972)

the ili kazakh autonomous chou in northwest china's sinkiang uighur autonomous region and its counties, rural people's communes and city neighbourhoods are running a total of 140 factories that turn out more than 800 products. their total output value is six times the pre-liberation figure.

the majority of these factories were built after liberation under the party's leadership by making use of local resources.

the autonomous chou's general backwardness in industry in the past can be shown by ining, its capital, which had only a limited number of workshops and handicraft shops for processing farm and animal produce. now a thriving industrial centre, ining has a number of state-run modern factories and around two dozen local coal mines, power plants, machine-building plants and light industrial enterprises.

the expansion was particularly fast in 1958, the year of the great leap forward, and later. inspired by the party's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the multi-national workers in the autonomous chou in 1958 opened an iron mine and built two small furnaces and two converters to start the locality's iron and steel industry. the autonomous chou has provided its farm machinery plants with growing amounts of iron and steel since then as the industry has expanded.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people's commune members have worked hard and self-reliantly to put up 28 hydro-electric power stations on the ili river that runs through the chou from east to west. this enabled more production brigades and teams to run their own workshops and light their houses or tents with electricity.

similar progress has been achieved in cement production to meet the needs of the expanding construction of water conservancy works. people in ining decided to transform a small workshop into a cement plant. the workers made the first ball mill with the simple machines and tools available and located limestones in mountains tens of kilometres away from the city. after the plant was put into operation, they made repeated experiments to raise the quality of their products. local party committees and revolutionary committees play an active role in guiding the region's socialist construction.

Minority Areas in China Add Industry

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

a number of areas in china inhabited by minority peoples are increasing their local industries to make contributions to the socialist construction of the country. these cover machine building, mining, chemical, metallurgical and light industries.

paise county, a base area during the second revolutionary civil war (1927-37), in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, has set up machine building, electrical machinery, coal, chemical, metallurgical, textile, tanning, sugar-refining, paper-making and other industries through the joint efforts of the local people of various nationalities and under the leadership of the chinese communist party. a thriving industrial area has come into being on what was a wilderness to the north of the county seat. the workers of various nationalities in the tungsun coal mine have achieved high output five years running.

a coal deposit was located beneath a stream. convention tabooed opening such a coal seam. however, the workers, cadres and technicians of the mine made a detailed analysis of the geological conditions and found ways to extract some 800,000 tons of coal.

workers of the paise tannin factory which was set up in the big leap forward year of 1958 combed the nearby forests for good tanning materials. they consulted veteran hunters and collectors of tannin-bearing plants. this yielded samples of dozens of tanning materials. they made repeated experiments and found a new raw material for turning out high-quality tannin. the factory has in recent years made innovations to raise output and quality. its high grade product is popular on the home market and among china's exports.

paise manufactures pneumatic hammers, machine tools, electric motors, rice transplanters, electric threshers, electric pumps, sprinklers and other farm machines. these have equipped county-, commune- and brigade-run industries and helped with the mechanization of farming.

the 1,200-year-old city of yinchuan in the ningsia hui autonomous region had no industry under the dark rule of the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. since liberation the party and the government have paid great attention to the city's industrial construction. a former wilderness has become a rising industrial centre for iron smelting, machine-building, chemical fertilizer, chemicals, rubber and textiles.

since going into operation in 1954, the yinchuan woollen mill, ningsia's first modern factory, has constantly improved its equipment and expanded production. last year's gross output was dozens of times that of the early days after its establishment. popular at home and abroad are blankets with raised designs woven of ningsia wool.

yinchuan has expanded industry considerably during the great proletarian cultural revolution. gross output in 1971 was eight times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

the hungho hani-yi autonomous chou of yunnan province on china's frontier is an area inhabited by people of the hani, yi, miao, yao, tai, hui, kutsung and han nationalities. the hilly land abounds in mineral resources. before liberation it had only a few small mine pits, small sugar refineries and handicraft workshops. it depended on other places for manufactured goods and means of production. since liberation, the people has been aided by the party and the government in developing local industry. now the autonomous chou has set up a small but all-inclusive network of local industry. the 277 state-owned factories and mines include iron and steel, machine-building, motor vehicles, extraction and refining of non-ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, fuel, chemicals, textiles and power generating. its rural communes and production brigades have 580 small factories and mines. they make and repair farm machines and tools, produce chemical fertilizer and garments, and mine coal and ore.

the autonomous chou has kept to the direction of making local industry serve agriculture. in 1971 it turned out 6,000 walking tractors, water turbines, diesel engines and other farm machines and, threshers implements and 54,000 tons of chemical fertilizer. it has also made use of its abundant water resources to build small hydro-electric power stations and put up a rural power transmission network.

rapid progress has also been made in light industry. large quantities of sugar, textiles, chemicals, foodstuff and medicines are on sale.

METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

East China Province Develops Meteorological Service

(NCNA-English Hofei, May 22, 1972)

east china's anhwei province has established a meteorological network, with every county having a station and most of the people's communes and production brigades having observation teams and posts.

the province had only a poorly-equipped meteorological station before liberation. the forecasts were based on scanty information and often inaccurate.

since liberation, particularly in the great proletarian cultural revolution, meteorological workers have learned to guide weather analysis with chairman mao's philosophic thinking. acting on his teaching "the masses are the real heroes", they have assimilated the rich experience of the masses in weather observation and raised it to a new level with modern meteorological methods. by combining an analysis of weather maps with historical data and the observations of local veteran peasants, weather stations in the province accurately predicted a 40-day drought in the yangtze valley last summer. rural people's communes

accordingly revised their plans for planting and took emergency measures to store water. the drought was overcome and a good harvest resulted.

the meteorologists work in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle to make technical innovations. they have made a host of new meteorological instruments and improved existing ones, including light instruments to facilitate mobile work. the chuhsien county station, backed by the party organization, worked out a new forecasting method based on studies of the relationship between earth electric current and weather changes.

workers of observatories and stations make periodic trips to communes, factories, mines and construction sites to give guidance in methods of weather forecasting.

CHANGING NATURE

Old Revolutionary Base Area Transforms Nature

(NCNA-English Nanchang, May 22, 1972)

the cadres and peasants of a east china production brigade, a former township famous for its heroic support to the red army in the 1930's, have carried on the revolutionary tradition of self-reliance and hard struggle in combating nature to build a socialist new village.

for three years running the hsiushui brigade's grain output has been over the six-ton per hectare target set for such regions in the national programme for agricultural development. it has built a reservoir and effective irrigation-drainage networks. the once barren hills are now planted to medicinal herbs, tea shrubs and fruit trees. decade-long soil erosion caused by the reactionary kuomintang is under control. collective economy has been on the rise year after year.

hsiushui brigade in hsingkuo county was a township in the revolutionary base area in kiangsi during the second revolutionary civil war period (1927-37). the great leader chairman mao made investigations in that period when the township with 248 households sent 250 young men to join the red army and also a large amount of supplies to support the revolution. hsiushui was cited as a model township.

after the red army fighters left the village for the long march in 1935, the kuomintang reactionaries brought devastation to the place by burning the woods. serious erosion resulted and drought threatened year after year. grain yield per hectare dropped to 1.5 tons.

after liberation the people started rehabilitation under the leadership of the party. during the great

proletarian cultural revolution the brigade party branch led the peasants in making further efforts to transform the hills. veteran red armymen, old cadres and communists were invited to the production teams to tell how the people of hsiushui produced salt and weaved cloth to support the army and how the martyrs died in defense of the revolutionary base areas in the years of war. greatly inspired, the members of many production teams put their heads together to work out a plan to build up their village. this touched off a mass movement for water conservancy projects in the spirit of self-reliance.

five production teams had limited irrigation facilities due to the lack of water resources. the brigade party secretary led cadres of the teams in an extensive survey of all 400 hills and 300 valleys in the area and consulted more than 200 peasants. with the assistance of a veteran peasant, they struck a big spring. a plan was worked out for the five production teams to cooperate in building a reservoir.

work began in the spring of 1969. but in june 1970 when the dam was nearly completed, an unprecedented mountain torrent washed it away. the party branch called a meeting to discuss what to do. a veteran cadre gave an account of the exploits of the local people in the years of revolutionary war and this inspired the brigade to overcome all difficulties.

the project was started all over again. this time earth was fetched from miles away to throw up a dam much thicker than the previous one. after another winter and spring of hard work, the dam was finished. a drought hit the area last summer, but all the late rice fields were irrigated from the reservoir.

miaoling production team, hemmed in by high hills, had no place to build a dam. the party branch secretary led some members of the team to survey the hills. they made a plan to dig a tunnel to lead water from the other side of a hill for irrigation. the peasants pooled their wisdom in digging from both ends simultaneously. the 152-metre-long tunnel was completed in half a year and put into use the same year.

meanwhile the brigade has afforested more than 60 hectares of barren hills and rejuvenated more than 130 hectares of woodland to control erosion. tea plantations, orchards and medicinal herb gardens have come into being.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Ambassador to China Gives Banquet in Honor of Chinese Workers' Delegation Back from Tirana

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1972)

xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the chinese workers' delegation which had just returned from a friendly visit to albania. the delegation had taken part in the 7th congress of the albanian trade unions and may day celebrations in albania.

attending the banquet were delegation leader wang hsiu-chen, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and leading member of the conference of representatives of shanghai revolutionary workers, and members of the delegation wu kuei-hsien, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. shensi provincial committee, and tung ming-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee, member of the c.p.c. hupeh provincial committee and secretary of the c.p.c. wuhan municipal committee.

present were also keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chiao kuan-hua and yu chan, vice-foreign ministers, and leading members of departments concerned, including jen yun-chung, chang hsiang-shan, chao lan-hsiang, ou tang-liang and liu ke-ming.

the banquet proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

First Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

li lien-pi, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of belgium, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND BURMA

Mutual Cooperation Agreement between Hsinhua and News Agency of Burma Signed

(NCNA-English Rangoon, May 22, 1972)

an agreement on mutual cooperation between the hsinhua news agency and the news agency of burma (nab) was signed here on may 19 by li chen-lin and u lun aung, editor-in-chief of nab (international), on behalf of the two agencies.

the agreement was signed in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech and Mme. Sihanouk View Sites in Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Kirin, May 22, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and other distinguished cambodian guests viewed industrial and cultural sites in the northeast china city of kirin today and yesterday and were given a warm welcome by the local people.

the distinguished guests were accompanied by hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang huai-hsiang, chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and kung yu-jan, chairman of the kirin municipal revolutionary committee.

the kirin chemical fertilizer plant was decorated with big streamers of welcome yesterday. carrying flowers and the national flags of china and cambodia, the workers lined the route to give the distinguished cambodian guests a hearty welcome. a leading member of the plant revolutionary committee told samdech and madame sihanouk and other visitors about production at the plant and then showed them round the compressor shop, the nitric acid shop and the nitroamine shop. samdech sihanouk commented favourably on the growth of production and wished the plant still bigger achievements.

workers of the deer farm in the lungtan mountain this morning gave a warm reception to samdech and madame sihanouk and other distinguished guests who were happy to see spotted deers, sables and the medicinal herb of panax ginseng carefully grown there. the distinguished guests also made a tour of the peishan park of kirin city this morning. samdech and madame sihanouk mounted the kuangkuan pavilion for a bird's-eye view of the city. special envoy ieng sary this afternoon visited

the kirin lubricant mill, an outstanding unit in learning from taching, national pace setter in industry. he was accompanied by wang huai-hsiang and kung yu-jan.

the kirin municipal revolutionary committee arranged a soiree of songs and dances this evening in honour of samdech and madame sihanouk. theatrical items were presented by the song and dance troupes of kirin city and the yenpien korean autonomous chou. at the end of the performance, samdech and madame sihanouk went onto the stage in the company of hsu hsiang-chien, wang huai-hsiang and kung yu-jan, and shook hands with the artists and had photographs taken with them.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Egyptian Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Workers

(NCNA-English Cairo, May 21, 1972)

egyptian health minister mahmoud mohamed mahfouz gave a dinner here this evening for hsin yu-ling and two other visiting chinese medical workers.

present on the occasion were ibrahim ahmed badawy, under-secretary of the egyptian health ministry, and personages of egyptian medical circles.

yin teh-hsin, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in cairo, was also present.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

the chinese medical workers arrived here on may 13 for a friendly visit to egypt at the invitation of the egyptian health ministry. the under-secretary of the egyptian health ministry received and had a friendly conversation with them the same day.

in the last few days, the chinese medical workers have visited the heliopolis hospital, the cairo cancer institute and the cairo thoracic surgery institute as well as a rural medical unit in giza province. they were warmly received by their egyptian colleagues.

INDONESIA

PKI Central Committee Delegation Issues Statement on 52nd Anniversary of Party Founding

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

the delegation of the central committee of the communist party of indonesia (pki) issued a statement today on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the party. the statement was signed by jusuf adjitorop, chairman of the delegation of the pki central committee.

the statement says: "23rd may 1972 marks the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the pki (communist party of indonesia), the party of the indonesian proletariat and a loyal fighter for the liberation of the indonesian people. the indonesian communists and revolutionary people, who are now marching along the road of armed revolution in order to bring down the suharto fascist military regime and to achieve a free and democratic new indonesia, observe this historic day in the spirit of 'be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory'.

"the present political situation in indonesia goes to show that its objective development is going favourably with revolution. the bloody suppression as well as the political swindles which fascist suharto has committed since he usurped power from president sukarno have enabled the indonesian people to know better the fascist nature and the essence of the power of the suharto regime, a regime which represents the interests of imperialism, bureaucrat and comprador capitalism and the feudal landlords."

the statement says: "using both force and cunning methods, the regime has driven other political parties into a tight corner. under the pretext of simplifying the political party system, the suharto regime has taken measures which in essence are purported to dissolve them -- by forcing them to group themselves into two political parties serving the regime body and soul.

"hundreds of thousand of communist and other progressives are still detained in prisons and concentration camps. meanwhile new arrests of communist and progressive suspects are being carried on. in their anti-communist hysteria, fascist courts have imposed death sentences, life as well as tens of years of imprisonment on pki cadres, other patriots and democrats. we pay tribute to and should learn from those comrades who have courageously upheld the honour of being communists, fought against tortures in jails and concentration camps, against new arrests, persecution and brutal sentences by fascist courts."

it notes that indonesia's economy is dominated by foreign monopoly capital, u.s. and japanese imperialist capital in particular. capital investments and so-called "aids" by the imperialist countries have led to the creation of a handful of bureaucrat and comprador capitalists. the living conditions of the working people, especially of the workers, peasants and fishermen have become increasingly worse and unbearable. the number of unemployed and semi-employed people has reached well over 22 million

while the number of wanderers have increased at a shocking rate.

the statement says: "having flooded the country with reactionary and decadent films, literature and other forms of culture, imperialist cultural aggression has done an immensely great harm to the younger generation and brought about a growth in crimes and evil in indonesian society."

the statement says: "the indonesian people, however, cannot let the suharto fascist regime do whatever it likes. under very difficult conditions and in a situation where democratic rights have been trampled underfoot, the indonesian working people are breaking through the limitations imposed by the fascist regime. workers and peasants have begun to rise in resistance. strikes, demonstrations and other forms of actions by workers have burst out in various places against dismissals, for better wages and social insurance. peasants are putting up a life-and-death struggle to defend the plots of land they have been tilling and prevent them from being robbed by foreign capital who in so doing enjoys the protection of the fascist regime's armed forces."

it notes that the youths and students have mounted protest actions, demonstrations and sit-ins to oppose anti-democratic acts. their actions have been suppressed by force. yet it has failed to make them retreat. "there is no other way for the indonesian youth and students than to integrate with the struggle of the masses of the people, especially the struggle of the workers and peasants -- who represent the overwhelming majority and the most suffering sections of the indonesian people -- and finally to set out on the road of armed revolution under the leadership of the proletariat."

it says: "a number of politicians, intellectuals, and journalists have begun launching severe criticisms of the suharto regime's anti-democratic acts, its reactionary and anti-national foreign policy, economic, financial and cultural policies.

"as a result of the scramble for positions and wealth, the contradictions among the reactionary forces have grown increasingly sharp."

referring to the world situation, the statement says: "the international situation is excellent. the main trend in the world today is revolution. the struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world against imperialism, social-imperialism and reaction is surging more vigorously."

it says: "in asia the peoples of china, korea, the three countries of indochina and other countries are uniting into a powerful force in the fight against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism. u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina is nearing its doom. the people's war being waged by the peoples of vietnam, laos and cambodia against u.s. aggression and for national salvation has won great victories -- thus giving a powerful boost to the struggle of the peoples in southeast asia. the armed struggle of the peoples of thailand, burma, malaya, the philippines, north kalimantan and indonesia continues advancing.

"u.s. imperialism is confronted with insurmountable difficulties both at home and abroad. the real nature of soviet social-imperialism as the new tsar has been exposed

more glaringly. the two superpowers are both colluding and contending in their attempt to divide spheres of influence and dominate the world. wherever they stretch their tentacles, they meet with the resistance of the people."

it says: "in order to be able to use correctly the favourable objective factors at home and in the world, we must develop our party's subjective factors. we must continue the building of the party on the basis of the line laid down in the document of 'self-criticism of the political bureau of the central committee of the pki'. we must carry out the tasks spelled in the three new banners of the party. we must build the party ideologically and politically in a marxist-leninist way, combat subjectivism, opportunism and modern revisionism. we must fight against the intrigues and disruptive activities of the fascist regime against our party, make party building serve the armed struggle and put the main stress of our work in the rural areas and underground work.

"carrying out consistently the tasks laid down in the document of 'self-criticism of the political bureau of the central committee of the pki', the party has begun to lead the revolutionary armed struggle of the indonesian people in various islands and regions of our country. in this protracted struggle we have made progress and at times have suffered temporary setbacks. we should sum up both our positive and negative experiences as best as possible and do tenacious work among the masses as our support in pushing ahead continuously the armed struggle and in setting up revolutionary base areas in the countryside.

"we must strive to unite all the forces opposing u.s. imperialism and the suharto fascist regime. the objective conditions show these forces are developing more and more today. we must build a broad revolutionary united front of the masses who suffer under the oppressive reactionary policies of the suharto fascist regime."

the statement says: "by applying the universal truth of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, especially chairman mao's teaching on people's war, to the concrete practice of the indonesian revolution, by firmly keeping to the principle of self-reliance and defying hardships in struggle, by completely relying on the masses, mobilizing and organising them, particularly the peasants, the pki will surely fulfil its historical mission of leading the liberation struggle of the indonesian people on to final victory."

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Assistant to Premier and Head of Physical Education Organization Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Teheran, May 21, 1972)

lieutenant-general hojjat kashani, assistant to the premier and head of the physical education organization of iran, yesterday received the chinese table tennis team with wang fu-yung as leader and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin as deputy leaders, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

lieutenant-general kashani said, "iran and china are friends with a history of thousands of years. the purpose of mutual visits between iranian and chinese players are not only for matches, but also for closer relations and friendship between the two countries." he wished success to the chinese team in their visit to iran.

wang fu-yung thanked lieutenant-general kashani for receiving the chinese team and the iranian friends for their warm hospitality and welcome to the chinese team.

liang li-chen, woman coach and player of the chinese team, presented a team pennon to lieutenant-general kashani on behalf of the team.

present on the occasion were amir abbas amin, president of the iranian table tennis federation, and other responsible members of iranian sports circles.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and counsellor wang ching-jung were also present.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Plays First Friendly Matches in Iran

(NCNA-English Teheran, May 22, 1972)

the visiting chinese table tennis team held its first friendly matches with the iranian table tennis team here yesterday.

the matches were held in the mohammad reza shah stadium, at the entrance of which were the national flags of china and iran and a streamer in persian expressing welcome to the chinese team. as the chinese and iranian players entered the hall, they were given a long standing ovation by more than three thousand spectators. before the matches, the national anthems of the two countries were played. the pennons were exchanged between the chinese and iranian teams. the iranian players presented garlands to their chinese counterparts.

president of the iranian table tennis federation amir abbas amin and chinese team leader wang fu-yung spoke at the ceremony.

after the speeches, men's and women's team events were held. the fine sportsmanship and excellent skill of the two teams won warm applause time after time.

prince mahmoud reza, the shah's brother, watched the matches and received all members of the chinese team afterwards.

among those watching the matches were lieutenant general hojjat kashani, assistant to the prime minister and head of the physical education organization, and haj azemi, deputy head of the organization.

chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Kuwait Charge d'Affaires A.I. Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1972)

qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the state of kuwait in china, arrived here by air today.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Kuwait Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying this afternoon met qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the state of kuwait in china.

CHINA AND MONGOLIA

Chinese NPC Standing Committee Sends Condolences on Death of Zhamsrangin Sambu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1972)

the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china today sent a message of condolence to the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia on the death of its president zhamsrangin sambu. the message reads:

the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia,

ulan bator

shocked to learn of the passing away through illness of zhamsrangin sambu, president of the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia, we wish to express our deep condolences.

standing committee of the
national people's congress
of the people's republic
of china

peking, may 22, 1972

Chinese Leaders Express Condolences at Mongolian Embassy on Death of President Zhamsrangin Sambu

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and others today called at the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in peking and expressed their condolences on the death of president zhamsrangin sambu of the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia.

in the embassy hall was a portrait of the late president. placed in the hall were wreaths presented by acting chairman tung pi-wu, chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee chu teh, premier chou en-lai as well as by the n.p.c. standing committee and the foreign ministry of the people's republic of china.

acting chairman tung pi-wu and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, accompanied by mongolian ambassador to china s. sosorbaram and embassy officials, stood in silent tribute before the portrait of the late president.

among those to express their condolences at the mongolian embassy were members of the n.p.c. standing committee and leading members of chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, chi fang, hu yu-chih, chuang hsi-chuan, wang shu-sheng, nan nien-lung, li chiang, han tsung-cheng, ting hsi-lin, chou jung-kuo, tsao ke-chiang and chu chuan-hsien.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Kuo Mo-jo, Hsien Hua Meet Nepalese Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, and hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, this morning met with and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the nepal medical association with shanker bahadur singh, president of the association, as its leader and abdul hai khan, first vice-president of the association, as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion was nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba. members of the delegation present were ishwari prasad pradhan, shyam prasad bhattarai, yogendra bhakta shrestha, bishnu prasad sharma and bhabani bhakta singh.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles in peking wang kang-chiu, kao chin-o, wu ying-kai, lin ching, pan shao-chuan and chien jui-pi.

Nepalese Medical Delegation Leaves Peking on Visit to Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

the delegation of the nepal medical association led by shanker bahadur singh, president of the association, left here by air this afternoon on a visit to southern china before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the medical circles of the chinese capital, including hsieh hua, wang kang-chiu, kao chin-o, wu ying-kai, lin ching, pan shao-chuan and chien jui-pi.

lt. col. keshar bahadur karki, military attache, and basudev sharma, second secreatry, of the nepalese embassy in peking were present.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

the visiting group from the democratic people's republic of korea left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. head of the group is yang rak bong, director of the general bureau of local industry of south hwanghae province, and deputy head is ryu man uk, deputy director of a bureau under the ministry of local industry.

seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including cheng yu-chu, li chuan-chung and hsu chung-ching.

li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking, was present.

upon their arrival in and departure from peking, the korean group was honoured at banquets given by the china travel and tourism administrative bureau. it toured shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha, shaoshan and wuhan where its members visited factories, shops, people's communes, china's 1972 spring export commodities fair and the shanghai industrial exhibition. wherever they went, the korean comrades-in-arms were given a warm and friendly reception.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Hoang Van Hoan Stops Over in Peking on Way to Ulan Bator

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

the party and state delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by hoang van hoan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the d.r.v.n. national assembly, arrived here by special plane this afternoon and made a brief stop-over at the airport on its way to ulan bator to take part in the funeral of zhamsrangin sambu, president of the presidium of the great people's hural of the people's republic of mongolia.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were chang chun-chiao, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, shen chien, leading member of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and liang feng, deputy director of the asian affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry.

present were also ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and embassy officials;

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy officials; and

s. sosorbaram, mongolian ambassador to china, and embassy officials.

comrade chang chun-chiao gave a dinner at the airport in honour of hoang van hoan and the other vietnamese comrades.

Vietnamese Artists' Delegation Leaves Nanning for Home

(NCNA-English Nanning, May 22, 1972)

the vietnamese artists' delegation led by huynh van thuan left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the kwangsi branches of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association, departments concerned under the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and local artists, including yen kuang-tsai, chang nai-chien and chiang ching-ho. pham kim hung, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in nanning, was present.

the vietnamese artists arrived in china last december. they visited factories, people's communes, schools and hospitals in peking, wuhan, kwangchow, shanghai, kunming, kueilin and nanning, made sketches, met local artists and passed on to them the experience of the vietnamese artists in creating works of fine art in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Table Tennis Players Hold Exhibition Match in Lima

(NCNA-English Lima, May 21, 1972)

chinese table tennis players held an exhibition match here today at a sport club on the seashore.

miguel angel de la flor valle, foreign minister of peru, watched the match.

chiao jo-yu, chinese ambassador to peru, and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the match was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

earlier today, the chinese table tennis delegation went sight-seeing in the city and viewed the seashore of lima.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Holds Talks with Syrian Vice Prime Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1972)

chi peng-fei, chinese minister of foreign affairs, this afternoon held talks with abdel halim khaddam, syrian vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were:

on the syrian side: dr. mohammed emady, minister of state for planning affairs, youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, dr. m. zakaria ismail, assistant minister for foreign affairs, abdel nafeh shahin, assistant minister for communications, abdel latif kutait, general director of the union of textile industry, and adnan omran, director of the cabinet of the minister for foreign affairs;

on the chinese side: ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including lu kuei, chou chueh, cheng fei, lin ai-li and kao chien-chung.

Syrian Ambassador Gives Banquet on Occasion of Visit to China of Syrian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, gave a banquet at the syrian embassy here at noon today on the occasion of the visit to china of the syrian government delegation.

abdel halim khaddam, syrian vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, and all members of the syrian government delegation he is leading attended.

among the guests were chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign minister chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of economic relations

with foreign countries han tsung-cheng, and leading members of other departments concerned, including chou chueh, cheng fei, kao chien-chung and lin ai-li.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. hosts and guests wished that the relations of friendly cooperation between china and syria and the friendship between the people of the two countries would constantly grow.

Syrian Vice Prime Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam Attends Ballet Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

all members of the syrian government delegation led by abdel halim khaddam, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, in the company of chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china, and embassy officials also attended.

present were also ho ying, vice-foreign minister, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned including ting hsueh-sung, wu yin-hsien and chou chueh.

Chinese Acupuncture Treatment and Anesthesia Praised in Syria

(NCNA-English Damascus, May 21, 1972)

chinese acupuncture treatment and anesthesia are winning high praise among the syrian people.

noted syrian doctor professor m. shora, who visited china last november at the invitation of the chinese medical association, told hsinhua, "the medical personnel of new china, following chairman mao's teaching 'to serve the people whole-heartedly', have opened a new way for medical science." he expressed his desire for more exchanges of experience between the medical workers of syria and china so as to make contributions to the common struggle against imperialism.

at the request of the syrian government and departments concerned, the professor gave three reports last march on "chinese acupuncture treatment and anesthesia" in the hall of the syrian medical association, the cultural

centre of the syrian ministry of culture and hama -- famous city of northern syria. among an audience of more than 600 were high-ranking officials of syrian ministries of foreign affairs, culture, education and health, president of the syrian medical association, noted doctors, professors and students. some doctors made a trip from homs 40 kilometres away to hama to hear his report. the police chief of the city attended and expressed congratulations on behalf of the governor of hama province.

in his reports, professor m. shora warmly praised the chinese medical workers for their spirit of daring to practise and innovate, and gave an account of the fine effect of operations done with acupuncture treatment and acupuncture anesthesia he saw in china. a chinese documentary film "the acupuncture anesthesia" and a colour film taken by the syrian professor about the operations with acupuncture anesthesia were shown during the reports. each time when his report was over, many syrian medical workers shook greeting hands with the chinese comrades present. they said that the new achievements in the medical field won by the chinese people, who were called "the sick men of east asia" by imperialism in the old days, constitute a heavy blow to imperialism.

the syrian papers "al thawrah" and "al kifah" carried articles saying that "socialist china has developed the ancient method of acupuncture treatment and applied it to anesthetic operations".

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Delegation of Tanzanian Ministry for Home Affairs Leaves Shanghai for Changsha

(NCNA-English Shanghai, May 23, 1972)

the delegation of the tanzanian ministry for home affairs led by saidi ali maswanya, minister for home affairs, left here for changsha by train today after a visit to shanghai. it is accompanied on the tour by su chieh, chinese vice-minister of communications. tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura left here for changsha on the same train.

the distinguished tanzanian guests arrived here on may 21. ma tien-shui, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet in the evening in honour of minister saidi ali maswanya and the delegation he is leading. ma tien-shui and the tanzanian minister spoke at the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship. both expressed the hope that the profound friendship forged between the people of china and tanzania in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism would continue to grow in strength and scope.

while in shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and made a tour of the city.

yang fu-chen, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of various departments concerned welcomed and saw off the distinguished tanzanian guests on their arrival and departure.

CHINA AND US

Delegation of Federation of American Scientists Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, May 22, 1972)

a delegation of the federation of american scientists led by dr. marvin l. goldberger, president of the federation, arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit at the invitation of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china.

it was greeted at the airport by chou pei-yuan, vice-president of the host association, chin li-sheng, deputy secretary-general of the academy of sciences of china, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists, including shih ju-wei and pan chun.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiang Ching and Chiao Kuan-hua Meet and Fete Mrs. Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1972)

comrades chou en-lai, chiang ching and chiao kuan-hua met and gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mrs. lois wheeler snow, widow of the late mr. edgar snow, and kashin wheeler, sister of mrs. snow, and christopher snow, son of mr. snow. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including kung-pu-sheng, hu hung-fan, tang wen-sheng, shen pei-jung, hsu erh-wei, shan ta-chi and chao chun-sheng.

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